The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901 XL—NO 16

Kilbourne Nominated.

But One Ballot Required to Settle It.

HOWELLS FOR SECOND PLACE

A Resolution to Reaffirm the Kansas City Platform is Overwhelmingly Defeated—Zimmerman's Name Proposed for Governor, but He Showed no Strength—Not a Word About Bryan.

COLUMBUS, July 10.—[By Associated Press]—It is said that during the all night session of the committee on resolutions, the Johnson men won on state matters and the others on national issues. No mention was made of any previous platform or of Bryan. The convention was not called to order until about 11 o'clock. C. P. Salen delivered an address as temporary chairman.

There was a long contest over the minority report of the committee on credentials in favor of seating the anti-Dowling delegates. A ballot was taken, resulting in the adoption of the minority report. This was the first defeat in Dowling's history, and there was a wild scene when his delegates gave up their seats.

The temporary organization was made permanent, and M. A. Daugherty reported the resolutions, of which an abstract follows:

The platform agreed on by the resolutions committee is of about two thousand words, and opens with a reaffirmation of belief in the equality of taxation, equal rights for all people, opposition to a monopoly of industries and faith in constitutional government. Going into details, the platform recommends a radical reform in the government of municipalities to prevent waste and corruption and the giving of franchises without proper recompense, and charges present wrongs in this regard to the Republican legislature; condemns the acceptance of railroad passes by public officers; wants all public service corporations to make sworn public reports, and demands that the taxation of steam and electric railroads be assessed in the same proportion as to sale value as are farms; favors tariff reform and a firm restriction of monopolies; favors merchant marine restoration but without subsidies; condemns the obvious sympathy of the administration with England in the war with South Africa; favors the Monroe doctrine as heretofore interpreted; wants a navy commensurate with international importance; desires further extension of the civil service; favors the election of United States senators by direct vote, and until this is done favors the nomination of senators by a state convention; pledges the efforts of the party to relieve the burden of labor and institute reforms, and closes with a denunciation of the Republican party for upholding class interest, for boss rule and general political corruption.

W. L. Finley offered a substitute reaffirming the Kansas City platform and expressing continued confidence in Bryan, explaining that he wanted to ascertain whether this was a Democratic convention. His motion was overwhelmingly defeated, and the resolutions were adopted amid rousing cheers.

Nominations being in order, the name of Colonel James Kilbourne was announced as a candidate for governor, and he was nominated by acclamation, followed by scenes of wildest enthusiasm. Zimmerman, who had been placed in nomination by a delegate from Darke, withdrew before the close of the first ballot. Colonel Kilbourne was escorted to the hall and made a brief address.

Anthony Howells, of Massillon, and John F. Cassady, of Bellfontaine, were announced as candidates for lieutenant governor. Before the first ballot was counted, Cassady withdrew, and Howells was nominated by acclamation.

CHINESE CLAIMS.

Demand Half a Million Dollars From United States.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—[By Associated Press]—Through Minister Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese government has filed a claim for indemnity to the amount of $500,000 on account of alleged outrageous treatment of Chinese at Butte, Mont. There is a suggestion of Boxer outrages reversed in the presentation of the case to the state department, the treatment inflicted upon the Chinese at Butte being claimed to have been cruel and oppressive. It is charged that some of them were killed, others lost their property and nearly all were ruined in business and many of them were driven out. The claimants number several hundred. The outrages date back to 1886, and it is declared that the city council of Butte upheld the rioters and the boycotters, that the state courts upon appeal decided in language so unjudicial as to be itself a subject of complaint; that the city council was right, and finally that relief could be obtained only measurably through an appeal to the United Stytes circuit court. The claim raises some novel and extremely interesting points of international law.

Another important exchange has occurred between the Russian government and the United States relative to the tariff. The Russian minister of finance, M. de Witte, has proposed that Russia will vacate all of the additional duties levied on American goods since the importation of the sugar differential. To this Secretary Gage has replied that the offer of the Russian government cannot be accepted, as the question of the sugar differential is now in the hands of the court, thus precluding action by the executive branch. These exchanges, although made nominally by the minister of finance and Secretary Gage, have gone through the medium of the Russian foreign office and the state department. The proposition of the Russian minister of finance was the direct result of Secretary Gage's note of about two weeks ago.

GLASS BLOWERS MEET.

Membership has Increased Seven Hundred in One Year.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—[By Associated Press]—Tuesday's session of the glass bottle blowers' convention was devoted mostly to a discussion of the terms on which they would admit to membership two thousand prescription bottle blowers of the flint glass association. The matter will come up again on Friday. The only other business was to receive officers' reports, which show an increase of seven hundred in the membership during the past year. The wage scale will be taken up today, and when decided upon will be submitted to the manufacturers' conference at Atlantic City, probably in August.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 10.—[By Associated Press]—The convention of flint glass bottle blowers did no work yesterday further than what was done in committee rooms. The most important report expected at an early date is that fixing a scale of wages. A ten per cent. increase, it is said, will be demanded from the manufacturers.

INJUNCTION ISSUED.

Strikers Enjoined from Stationing Pickets.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Judge Wing, of the United States circuit court, has issued a sweeping injunction against the striking molders, on the application of the Otis Steel Company, of this city. It enjoins local No. 218, of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, from picketing the premises or interfering in any manner whatsoever with the business or the employes of the Otis company. The court holds, in effect, that the picketing is unlawful; that it consists of "organized espionage on the part of the union or others who are doing the picketing of the premises or the employes of the firm in question." Commenting on the claim of the molders to the effect that their efforts had entirely been confined to persuasion, the court said: "Persuasion itself long continued may become a nuisance and unlawful."

JOHNSON AT 'PHONE.

Advised Salen to Insist on Incorporation of the Cuyahoga Plank,

IN OHIO DEMOCRAT PLATFORM.

He Was Expected to Expatiate on Johnson Theories Today, but a Conservative Was Scheduled to Follow Him—Conservative Platform Likely

Columbus, July 10.—The Democratic state convention is to convene here today.

An unusually large attendance of visitors was noticeable here Tuesday, when the preliminary meetings were held for the Democratic state convention. The 950 delegates are accompanied by large delegations supporting different candidates for the nominations for judge and clerk of the supreme court, attorney general, state treasurer and members of the board of public works.

The nominations for governor and lieutenant governor are the only ones in which there is not a free-for-all race, with many entries. But the large attendance is due more to the reunion of Democrats, who have not been together in Ohio since 1896.

Those who are called "gold standard Democrats" are largely represented, and many of them have not attended their conventions in Ohio for years. Nearly all the old leaders of this class are here now, and they are given places of prominence on committees and organization generally. They are actively co-operating with those who are being denominated conservatives, in opposing so-called "isms" which they claim will handicap the party.

Salen's Selection a Compromise.

When the Kilbourne men secured the location of this convention at Columbus there was a strong effort to have it held at Cleveland. As a compromise Hon. Charles J. Salen, who is in the cabinet of Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, was selected as temporary chairman. He was expected to speak this morning on the "Johnson policies," but he will be followed by a conservative as permanent chairman and by the adoption of what is known as the conservative platform.

At the conference Tuesday morning it was evident the conservatives will control the twenty-one congressional districts and therefore have all the committees which met last night to prepare their reports for the convention, which assembles this morning. There was considerable hustling for members of the committee on credentials on account of local fights in some counties, notably Montgomery, Butler and Union. The state committee and the committee on resolutions were in the hands of the conservatives before the district meetings were held, but there was no friction. Every effort seemed to have been made for harmony by the conservatives, but they insisted on harmony being secured without any compromise with what they termed as "new ideas" or "experiments."

Tom Johnson Telephoned.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who is in Brooklyn, talked with Charles P. Salen on the long-distance telephone Tuesday regarding the plank on a revision of the taxation laws of the state. When Salen informed the mayor that the McLean-Kilbourne men controlled the committee on resolutions, as well as all other parts of the convention, Mr. Johnson advised Salen to insist, both before the committee on resolutions and in the convention, for the incorporation of the Cuyahoga plank, which is made specific in mentioning railroads and other corporations as not bearing their full portion of the burden of taxation. Soon after this conversation Mr. Salen went into conference with Colonel Kilbourne, M. A. Daugherty, of Lancaster, and E. M. Heisley, of Cleveland, in Colonel Kilbourne's room, where they remained behind locked and guarded doors for more than an hour. The taxation plank was under consideration. At a joint meeting of the Cuyahoga delegation yesterday afternoon, when members of the committee were selected, Mr. Salen told his colleagues from Cleveland of his talk by telephone with Mayor Johnson, and urged them to stand by the Cuyahoga platform to the last. He even warned them against getting mixed up with the interests of any of the candidates for nomination. He said Cuyahoga county had no candidate and was not represented here in the interest of any one. They were here for principles and not for men. He explained that the platform would be adopted in the convention today before the order of nominations was reached, and that after the resolutions were disposed of all could work for their personal preferences for the nominations. He modified this by stating that the delegation would vote as a unit under its instructions.

Committee on Resolutions.

The following is the committee on resolutions:

First district, Judson Harmon; Second, Harlan Cleveland; Third, J. H. Jones; Fourth, George Phillips; Fifth, W. D. Hill; Sixth, W. D. Hill, Joseph Eylar; Seventh, K. J. Harper; Eighth, W. S. Finley; Ninth, Barton Smith; Tenth, J. W. Eyler; Eleventh, W. E. Finck; Twelfth, M. A. Daugherty; Thirteenth, James H. Platt; Fourteenth, F. J. King; Fifteenth, E. M. Kennedy; Sixteenth, G. W. Hamilton; Seventeenth, J. W. Cassingham; Eighteenth, William Spence, Columbiana; Nineteenth, S. G. Rogers, Summit; Twentieth, Echo M. Heisley, Cuyahoga; Twenty-first, Newton D. Baker, Cuyahoga.

The state central committee, selected last evening, is as follows:

First district, L. G. Bernard; Second, Louis Beemelin; Third, Joseph Dowling; Fourth, H. C. Barber; Fifth, G. W. Risser; Sixth, A. B. Hough; Seventh, W. S. Thomas; Eighth, W. J. Frey; Ninth, John Bolan; Tenth, E. A. Crawford; Eleventh, C. E. Peoples; Twelfth, F. J. Heer; Thirteenth, John E. Stange; Fourteenth, Lewis Brucker; Fifteenth, Eugene F. O'Neil; Sixteenth, W. B. Frances; Seventeenth, Waldo Taylor; Eighteenth, O. F. Young; Nineteenth, H. E. Andress; Twentieth, Charles W. Salen; Twenty-first, Harry E. Payer.

The McLean-Kilbourne element at the district meetings Tuesday afternoon secured control of all the committees, and will accordingly have everything their way at the Democratic state convention today. They were so strongly in the majority that there was no friction.

In the Twentieth and Twenty-first districts, which include Cleveland, the Johnson men had things their way as much as the McLean men in the First and Second districts, which include Cincinnati. But in the rural districts the latter element had almost everything. The controlling element did not "ride rough shod" over minorities in any of the districts, but when names were proposed for places on the committees there were inquiries as to how they stood, and if the replies were not satisfactory they were "excused," in some cases as quietly as jurors and in others with ballots.

The McLean-Kilbourne element, while usually courteous, made no concessions. The old state committee met previous to the district meetings, and gave the tickets to the McLean-Kilbourne men where there were contesting delegations and they took all the districts except those which include Cleveland, in which, under the unit rule, they could not control a vote.

Johnson Men Threaten to Fight.

But the Johnson men, after the result of the district meetings, promptly announced that they would carry the fight into the committee on resolutions, for an all night struggle, and then into the convention today. "for a finish." They have two strong men and vigorous speakers in Heisley and Baker, both members of Mayor Johnson's cabinet at Cleveland, on the committee on resolutions.

It is predicted that the convention will not reach the order of nominations until late this afternoon, and that the proceedings may be protracted into the night.

Former Governor Campbell is with the Schwab delegation from Butler county, and the Mason-Gray delegation from that county was yesterday given the tickets by the old state committee.

With all the efforts of the McLean-Kilbourne men for harmony, there is every indication of unusual scenes on the floor of the convention over minority reports, especially on credentials and resolutions.

BOER LANDS IN AMERICA.

A Prisoner Got Away From British Guards and Jumped Into the Ocean.

New York, July 10.—One of the Boer prisoners recently taken to Darrels island, Bermuda, from South Africa, was a stowaway on the steamer Trinidad, which arrived here. His name is William S. Duploy.

Last Friday he saw a chance to escape and threw himself into the water. He floated about for hours till two Bermudan fishermen took him aboard and landed him at Hamilton. There he eluded pursuit and got aboard the Trinidad, hiding in the coal bunkers. He remained there during the trip of the vessel to this port.

Duploy was arraigned before the special board of inquiry. The young man admitted that he had escaped from the British military prison at Bermuda. He said that he came prepared to earn his own livelihood and there was no chance of his becoming a public charge. His case was deferred until his friends can be heard from. He was sent back to Ellis island for detention.

NATIONAL GAMES YESTERDAY.

Pittsburg, 9; Boston, 4.
Cincinnati, 5; New York, 4.
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 3.

National Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	39	25	.609
St. Louis	36	30	.545
New York	31	26	.544
Philadelphia	34	30	.531
Brooklyn	34	31	.523
Boston	29	30	.492
Cincinnati	18	35	.444
Chicago	22	46	.324

American Games Yesterday.

Boston-Philadelphia, rain.
Detroit, 11; Cleveland, 1.
Baltimore, 3; Washington, 1.
Chicago, 17; Milwaukee, 9.

American Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	38	20	.655
Chicago	41	24	.631
Baltimore	31	25	.554
Detroit	35	20	.547
Washington	26	28	.481
Philadelphia	24	35	.407
Cleveland	24	38	.387
Milwaukee	22	42	.344

Western Games Yesterday.

Wheeling, 2; Fort Wayne, 3.
Columbus, 2; Dayton, 1.
Indianapolis, 0; Grand Rapids, 4.
Marion, 4; Toledo, 3.

Western Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	45	24	.652
Grand Rapids	41	29	.586
Wheeling	37	31	.544
Dayton	33	32	.508
Fort Wayne	33	37	.471
Toledo	31	37	.456
Marion	28	41	.406
Columbus	25	43	.368

A BANQUET TO CLARK,

In Honor of Twentieth Anniversary of the Christian Endeavor.

GIVEN SILVER LOVING CUP.

Annual Junior Rally a Beautiful Feature of the Great Convention at Cincinnati—German Society Adjourned—Booker Washington Spoke.

Cincinnati, July 10.—The fourth day of the conference of the Christian Endeavor society was a light one, so far as the program was concerned, but the Endeavorers, in their determination to miss nothing, were out en masse in attendance at the two big meetings. At the last moment the three big Music hall rallies were consolidated into two meetings, which were held in Auditoriums Endeavor and Williston. This same arrangement, in all probability, will hold good during today, and the third meeting, which is scheduled for Auditorium Ohio, will be dispensed with. Auditoriums Endeavor and Williston are amply sufficient to accommodate the Endeavorers. Five of the prominent speakers are absent, owing to illness. These are Rev. Wilbur Chapman, Rev. George D. Purves and Rev. Charles C. Hall, of New York; Rev. John Henry Barrows, of Oberlin, O., and Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago.

Quiet Hour Meetings Held.

After the usual two quiet hour meetings Tuesday morning, which open every day's program, the big auditoriums were thrown open for a discussion of "The Twentieth Century Church." Rev. Canon J. B. Richardson, of London, presided at the Auditorium Endeavor, assisted by C. F. Jacobs as musical director. Rev. Mr. Strahahan, of Sabino, led the devotional services, and Mr. Marian Lawrence, of Toledo, delivered an address on "The Power of the Sunday School." Rev. Edward W. Pope, of New Haven, Conn., spoke at length on "The Power of Personal Work." Rev. A. J. Lyman, of Brooklyn, spoke on "The Power of the Bible." Dr. Amos B. Wells, of Boston, expatiated on "The Power of Christian Endeavor." Mr. William Phillips Hall, of New York, followed with a paper on "The Power of Evangelism." The chief address, however, was that of Principal Booker T. Washington, of the colored normal school at Tuskegee, Ala. He took as his subject "The Power of a Noble Life."

In Auditorium Williston, where Rev. Mr. Philiput, of Indianapolis, presided, a number of addresses, limited to five minutes, were made by the following preachers: J. H. Prugh, Pittsburg; J. S. Henderson, Hensall, Ohio; I. A. Barnes, Morgantown, W. Va.; Henry W. Sherwood, Kingston, N. Y.; Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka. They spoke on "Sunday Evening Service." Rev. Johnson Myers, of Chicago, told of "The Church of the Twentieth Century." Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Philadelphia, followed in a talk on "Christian Conventions," which he said are of great use to the church.

Miss Margaret Koch, of Waterville, Me., conducted a personal equipment conference at the Ninth Street Baptist church, taking as her topic "The Relation of Expression to Power in Christian Endeavor Work."

The members of the board of trustees and other officers of the United society, gave a banquet to President Clark, at the Grand hotel, at noon. He was presented with a beautiful silver loving cup in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Christian Endeavor. In the afternoon Dr. Clark attended the congregational rally at the Walnut Hills Congregational church, where the Hon. Samuel E. Capen, of Boston, presented him with an immense memorial, signed by over 200 of the leading educators, editors, clergy and business men in the United States, as an expression of thankfulness and appreciation for the work Dr. Clark has done in organizing and guiding the Christian Endeavor.

Annual Junior Rally Held.

The annual Junior rally was held in Auditorium Endeavor in the afternoon. Treasurer William Shaw, of Boston, presided, and Prof. Palmer Hartsough, of Cincinnati, led the chorus of 1,500 children. Secretary John Willis Baer addressed the meeting on "Six P" (eas) in a pod, which he said, when applied to ethics, stand for politeness, patriotism, punctuality, practicability, perseverance and prayerfulness. Then followed numerous airs by the Junior Endeavorers of the local churches and the children of several orphan asylums.

The older Endeavorers spent the afternoon in their respective denominational conferences, of which there were 26, and which were held in the various churches in the city.

Last evening was devoted to receptions and rallies at the various state headquarters.

Today is the closing day of the convention.

The German Endeavorers adjourned their convention last night.

Cumback Married.

Indianapolis, July 10.—Former Lieutenant Governor William Cumback, 72 years of age, was married at Lapel, Ind., to Miss Laura Wachstatter, a teacher. Cumback was one of the founders of the Republican party, and was famous in Indiana as a Lincoln elector.

Eldorado, Kan., July 10.—Jessie Morrison was taken to the penitentiary at Lansing to begin her five years' sentence for the murder of Mrs. Clara Wiley Castle.

MONEY INTERESTS HELPED.

Their Support Worked a Transformation in Speculative Sentiment Tuesday.

New York, July 10.—Support for the market from the large banking interests and syndicates which seemed Monday to have abandoned it to the effects of forced liquidation worked a prompt transformation in speculative sentiment Tuesday. The opening dealings disclosed that there was still urgent liquidation to be effected and some heavy blocks were thrown upon the market at sharp concessions from Monday night's closing prices, but brokers with supporting orders were present at the same time and were bidding above the prices at which others were letting the stocks go. The consequence was some wide openings in the prices of the granger, Pacific and Southwestern stocks on sales of 1,000 to 3,500 shares of each. The average level of prices was carried a point or more below Monday night, and there were exceptional losses in Louisville of 3⅜, in Baltimore and Ohio of 3¼ and in Southern Pacific of 1⅜. United States Steel received determined support from the outset, and although the first offerings were of 10,000 shares the price was held at Monday night's level. During the rest of the day the market showed steady recuperation and at times developed a tone of positive buoyancy. The stocks which suffered most acutely in Monday's liquidation were most conspicuous in Tuesday's rally, notably St. Paul, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Atchison. The movement in these stocks was eclipsed by that of Louisville, in which the dealings were on a very large scale. The opening loss in this stock and the subsequent movement gave color to the supposition that it was raided for the purpose of accumulating stock. In the late dealings it spurted to 11½, an extreme rise of 7¼. It closed with a net gain of 2½. The recovery in the other leaders from the low point ranged from 3 to 5. Some special strength was shown by Illinois Central on the declaration of the dividend and the decision to issue new stock, and by St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred on the placing of the stock on a 4 per cent dividend basis. There was no apparent cause for the recovery in the general list, aside from the confidence inspired by the evidence that powerful support was in the market and that the ominous and urgent liquidation of Monday was thereby checked. The disquiet which was caused Monday by the mystery surrounding last week's large loss in the cash reserves of the banks was dispelled by the explanation that cash had been shipped to Buffalo to provide against a possible run on the banks there. The open-handed freedom with which loans were made by banks under Morgan control quieted fears of credit contraction and counteracted the effect of the recent policy of the banks in discriminating against collateral.

U. S. new 4s declined ¼ per cent and the old 4s advanced ¼ per cent on the last call.

MILLION DOLLAR COAL DEAL.

Jamison Coal and Coke Company Buys 2,300 Acres In Westmoreland County.

Greensburg, Pa., July 10.—The Jamison Coal and Coke company, of this town, with a purchase made now own the largest body of coal owned by any independent company in Western Pennsylvania. The company has just closed a deal for 2,300 acres of coal in Salem and Hempfield townships, practically acquiring the entire Pittsburg seam of coal north of the Pennsylvania railroad in this county. The consideration was $1,118,000. A modern plant, consisting of structural steel tipple, shaft, railroad siding, etc., will be erected at once, and employment will be given to 1,500 men. The company's holdings now consist of 4,500 acres of land. Two big plants are in operation. It is understood that Pittsburg capitalists are interested in the late deal.

The Wilkinsburg Ice company purchased a big block of coal ner Export, the terminus of the Turtle Creek Valley railroad. A mine may be opened in about a month and employment given to about 150 miners.

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED.

Big Four Express Collided With a Freight on the Lake Shore.

Nottingham, O., July 10.—The Southwestern limited on the Big Four, bound for Cleveland, and using the Lake Shore track to that city, was ditched through collision with freight cars which had rolled upon the main track. Frank Anderson, engineer of the passenger train, of Buffalo, and C. C. McCullen, of Cincinnati, mail clerk, were killed. The injured are: Fireman William Elliott, of Buffalo; W. M. Baker, of Columbus, mail clerk; E. F. Loveless, Cincinnati, mail clerk, and two unknown tramps. At least one person is believed to be buried under the wreck. The roadbed and the two tracks were torn up for quite a distance and the embankment will have to be repaired before the track can be relaid.

WAGE CONFERENCE OCCURS TOMORROW.

Pittsburg, July 10.—One question only will come before the conference of the national executive committee of the Amalgamated association with the officials of the American Tinplate company, the American Sheet Steel company and the American Steel Hoop company when they convene tomorrow morning at the Hotel Lincoln—the signing of the scale for all mills of the respective companies. "We do not ask the gentlemen to meet us as the representatives of the United States Steel corporation on Thursday," said President Shaffer last night. "This meeting will be simply to reach a settlement on our demand that the three companies sign the scale for all mills."

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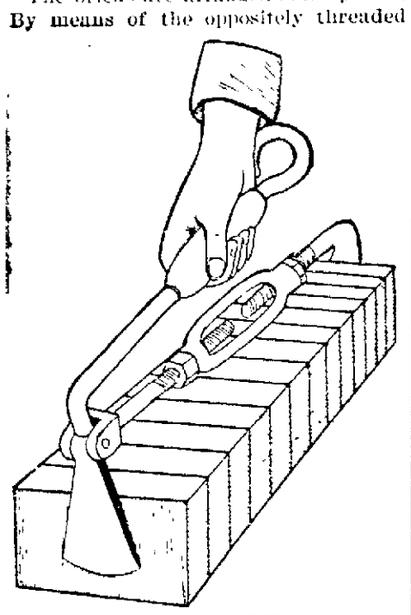
INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Frank E. Sproat of Allegheny, Pa., has invented a clamp for carrying brick which comprises essentially a turn buckle engaged by oppositely threaded shafts. Of these shafts one terminates in a grip and the other in a clevis. A bar is pivoted in the clevis and is provided at one end with a grip and at the other end with a handle and a loop.

The bricks are arranged side by side. By means of the oppositely threaded



A NEW BRICK CARRIER.

shafts the device is adjusted to pick up a certain number of bricks. The handle bar is lowered, and the grips are slipped over the sides of the two end bricks. When the device is lifted by the handle, the grips firmly clutch the end of bricks.

The Byproducts of Charcoal.

Modern chemistry has devised marvelous ways of making charcoal so that many valuable byproducts are obtained. The process as conducted by the Germans, the masters of the art, is so simple that it is a wonder that it was so long in developing. Put into a retort a few cords of hard wood, beach or oak, and you get not only charcoal, but tar, raw wood vinegar and methyl alcohol, or wood alcohol.

Japan's Economical Progress.

English reports indicate that the influence of Japan is continually increasing in the east. The Japanese people as well as the government are making energetic efforts to become economically independent of foreign aid by developing the resources of their country, creating transportation lines, establishing manufactories, etc.

May Build Houses of Cement.

The construction of cement houses is under consideration in Pittsburg, where the millions of tons of furnace slag produced every year could thus be utilized.

Oil For Fuel In San Francisco.

Fourscore of the large business concerns of San Francisco, manufacturing plants and street railway lines, are now using California oil for fuel instead of coal.

A Very Strong Silk.

The Syrian silk thread is exceptionally strong, this being due to the excellent quality of the Syrian mulberry leaf on which the worm feeds.

Why We Feel Hungry.

The sensation of hunger has not been easy to explain. The new theory of a German physician is that it is due to emptiness of the blood vessels of the stomach, and it is pointed out that hunger is appeased with the rush of blood to the stomach following the taking of food and beginning of digestion. In many anaemic patients, who have no appetite when the stomach is empty, the blood vessels of the stomach are really congested instead of being empty.

Acres of New Fuel Found.

Near Rio Grande City, Tex., thousands of acres of fuel, extending to an unknown depth, have recently been discovered. Though there is a disagreement as to what the substance really is, the better opinion is that it is clay highly charged with natural gas. The mineral when broken into small pieces ignites quickly and gives out a strong flame that lasts for a long time.

RAILROADING

With a view to preventing accidents at level crossings and collisions in the neighborhood of railway stations a very ingenious mechanism has been tried in France. It consists essentially of a huge hook or catch made of iron, which is connected with a lever at the station by means of a wire, through which a current of electricity passes. When it is lying in its place, the train passes over it quite easily, but as soon as it is raised it catches a lever which is attached to the engine.

The lever thus caught causes an air valve on the engine to open automatically and applies the brakes at once, so that the whole train is brought to a standstill within a very short distance.

In foggy weather the use of such an apparatus cannot be overestimated, as it is calculated to prevent a train running into another which happens to be delayed at a station.

Clay as Track Ballast.

Gravel and broken stone are both being superseded to a considerable extent on numerous western railroads by clay. Its use as ballast is probably the latest employment of this immensely common constituent of the earth's surface.

DE BLOCH ON WAR.

Russian War Critic Finds It Cannot Be Waged Decisively.

Jean de Bloch, the Russian banker, author of "The Future War," the book that induced the czar to call the peace conference at The Hague, has created another sensation by declaring that decisive war has become an impossibility.

It was at the United Service institution in London the other afternoon, where many distinguished army and navy officers listened to a paper on the lessons of the Transvaal war, by M. de Bloch. The author, though a civilian, has become recognized in recent years as one of the best critics of warfare and its results. He is a Russian councilor of state and a member of the Russian ministry of France. Therefore his startling conclusions were listened to with respect, says the New York Journal.

M. de Bloch declared the South African war had proved that military service, as practiced today, was absurd, and the sacrifice made on the continent to support conscription was unnecessary. The war had proved the theatrical spectacles called maneuvers were in no way related to real warfare. One of the most remarkable features of modern war, as demonstrated by events in South Africa, was the constant impossibility of determining the enemy's position. This was not attributable to defective British reconnoissance, but to the new conditions under which they must be waged.

It was neither the mistakes made by the British nor the qualities of the Boers, who had shown an utter lack of rational strategy and tactics, which had produced the results seen, but smokeless powder and long range, quick firing rifles, which involved dispersion and invisibility to a degree unheard of formerly and to the possibility of providing riflemen with a larger number of cartridges.

The action of artillery in South Africa had been generally absolutely contemptible against an intrenched enemy. The main lesson, continued Councilor de Bloch, was that a successful outcome of a war of aggression could not be hoped for against any great power; still less against allied powers. No results could be obtained in a great European war; consequently it had become impossible to wage war decisively.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

Authentic Sources Estimate Wheat Crop at 700,000,000 Bushels.

Millions of eyes are watching the granary of the world—the great west and northwest—for signs by which to tell whether the harvest of 1901 is to be great or small. Hundreds of experts inspecting the ripening fields of winter wheat and the areas of growing spring wheat, corn, oats and rye are forecasting the task of the sickle and the reaper.

Statisticians today are figuring the approximate yield of breadstuffs that cannot be garnered for months. All the factors in the production of the international dish of bread save one are known. That one mystic ingredient is the weather. The proportions of sunshine and showers make for feast or famine all the world's board, and not even the most expert statistician will make an unconditional forecast today of the crops America will harvest in the autumn.

In the absence of the government report it is practicable to prepare fairly accurate unofficial reports of the present conditions of the great cereal staples. From the most authentic sources these general statements concerning the future crops have been carefully compiled:

Present conditions, according to experts, point to one of the largest wheat crops in recent years. Taken all in all, winter and spring wheat conditions are excellent, and by many the total crop for 1901 is placed at 650,000,000 or 700,000,000 bushels. In 1900 the total yield was 522,000,000 bushels, in 1899 547,000,000 bushels and in 1898 675,000,000 bushels. Thus it will be seen that the prospective yield is more than the average.

Judging by prices in the past, it is estimated that the crop of 1901, should it reach the figures given, would sell for about 65 cents a bushel, or a total value in round numbers of $425,000,000 to $450,000,000.

LUNG TROUBLES IN SAMOA.

When the Natives Adopted Clothes They Began to Be Consumptive.

Commander Tilley, naval governor of Tutuila, Samoan Islands, called on of Tutuila, Samoan islands, called on er day and made a general report on the condition of the island, says the New York World.

Noting the tendency to consumption among the natives, he said he believed that the introduction of civilized methods among the natives was largely responsible for it. Before civilization reached the Samoan islands the natives went about with bared breasts, smeared with cocoanut oil as protection against the rain, and after a storm had passed their bodies were dry. But the clothing they now wear remains wet for some time after exposure to rain, with the result that they catch cold, and this develops into disease of the lungs.

Fastest Boat In the World.

The Russian submarine boat designed by Engineer Sakovenko, which expects to be able to cross the Atlantic from England to America in two and a half days, is being built, with the utmost secrecy, in a French port, says a St. Petersburg correspondent. The secret of the extraordinary speed of this boat lies in its peculiarly constructed screw. The boat itself is in the shape of a double pointed cigar. It is expected that she will be ready in August.

DRESS AND FASHION.

PRINCESS AND EMPIRE STYLES IN DAINTY SUMMER GOWNS.

The Tyranny of Fastenings—Button Backs the Latest Mode In Bodices and Shirt Waists—New Foulard and Muslin Toilets.

Clothes are certainly fascinating this season, with the picturesque effects of the empire and the dainty grace and chic of the princess styles in the lead. But, though they give the impression of one's being well dressed without any special effort, in reality our gowns need a great deal of putting on and much care.

We are all suffering from the tyranny of fastenings. We used to button

FRENCH TOILETTE DE VISITE.

our dresses down the front or, perchance, hook them, and there was an end of it, but now that bodices are being buttoned or fastened up the back the woman who is her own maid experiences many an unhappy quarter of an hour. Even if the bodice is secured in front there are usually lacings or fastenings at the side, and the collar band is a thing by itself, for it closes not in front with the rest of the gown, but at the back with almost impossible hooking. No more ingenious devices for killing time could well be found than the buttoning, hooking and pinning that go with a trimly turned out ensemble.

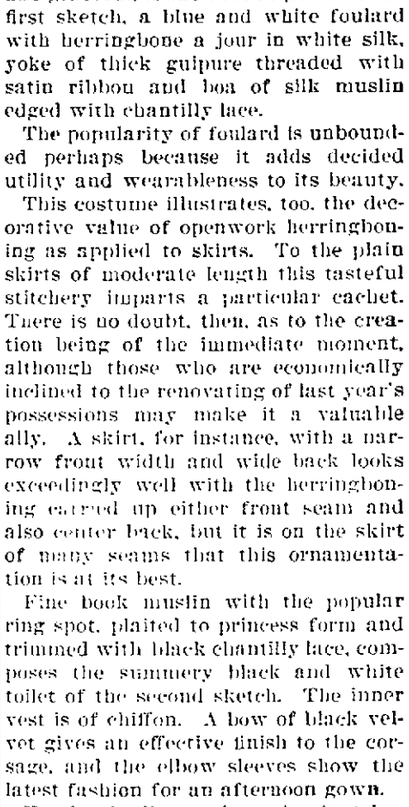
For a slender figure, svelte, yielding and graceful, is the French gown of the first sketch, a blue and white foulard with herringbone a jour in white silk, yoke of thick guipure threaded with satin ribbon and boa of silk muslin edged with chantilly lace.

The popularity of foulard is unbounded perhaps because it adds decided utility and wearableness to its beauty.

This costume illustrates, too, the decorative value of openwork herringboning as applied to skirts. To the plain skirts of moderate length this tasteful stitchery imparts a particular cachet. There is no doubt, then, as to the creation being of the immediate moment, although those who are economically inclined to the renovating of last year's possessions may make it a valuable ally. A skirt, for instance, with a narrow front width and wide back looks exceedingly well with the herringboning carried up either front seam and also center back, but it is on the skirt of many seams that this ornamentation is at its best.

Fine book muslin with the popular ring spot, plaited to princess form and trimmed with black chantilly lace, composes the summery black and white toilet of the second sketch. The inner vest is of chiffon. A bow of black velvet gives an effective finish to the corsage, and the elbow sleeves show the latest fashion for an afternoon gown.

Empire in line and empire in trimming are many of the newest models, but a sort of glorified empire which has



RING SPOTTED MUSLIN GOWN.

been evolved by appropriating all the charms and none of the disadvantages of the historic model.

Gay little postilion back coats of pompadour silk or cretonne are a French fancy to be worn with the popular thin muslin gowns.

Little black velvet bows are used to hold up the hair at the back of the neck.

COULDN'T CALL HIM CRAZY.

Just a Newspaper Headliner Mumbling From Force of Habit.

The young man with the haggard look sat in the rear car of an elevated tram, staring and staring at one of the advertisements.

"English beauty shoes," he mumbled to his companion. "That's what he says."

"Yes," said the other, "but that's too short."

"Hm, hm," the haggard man replied. "Beautiful shoes from England"—

"That won't fit. It's long," was the curt reply.

"Well, then, 'Beautiful English shoes'"—

"That's only three words. You've got to have four, you know."

"That's so, that's so. Ah, I have it!" he cried so loud that all the other passengers in the car gave a jump. "'English shoes of beauty,' 23 letters and spaces at last."

A compassionate old man looked up from his newspaper.

"What's the matter with your friend?" he asked. "Is the chap suffering from delirium tremens?"

"Oh, no," the man addressed replied assuringly. "You see, he's just through with his night's work on a morning newspaper. He's a headline writer, you know, and after a fellow has scribbled off headlines of 23 letters and spaces for about eight hours steady he contracts that habit and can't get over it. Every advertisement, every scrap of paper he sees for several hours afterward until his mind gets rested—well, he begins to count the letters and spaces and turn the wording into a headline that will fit. It isn't exactly delirium tremens. It's something worse. The headlines of 23 letters and spaces go wriggling around in that poor overworked brain much worse than snakes."—Chicago Chronicle.

MILTON RELICS AT HARVARD

Signature In an Autograph Album and the Poet's Copy of "Pindar."

The Harvard library numbers among its treasures an autograph of Milton and a copy of "Pindar" annotated in Milton's own handwriting, with marginal notes in Greek and Latin. Both of these rarities were bequeathed to the university by Charles Sumner.

The "Pindar" is dated 1620 and was doubtless used by Milton during his stay at Cambridge university. At the end he has added an alphabetical index in manuscript, occupying two closely written pages of all the authors cited in his notes, with references to the pages in which their names occur.

Milton's autograph is found in the pages of an autograph album or visitors' book kept, according to a custom common in the sixteenth century, by a Neapolitan nobleman, Camillus Cardoyn by name, who resided in Geneva from 1608 to 1640, where Milton, apparently, visited him. Another autograph in this same album among the hundreds which it contains is that of Thomas Wentworth, the unfortunate Earl of Stafford. Milton's signature is dated Jan. 10, 1639, and is appended to a Latin motto—"Travel changes one's sky, but not one's mind," it may be freely rendered and a quotation from his own "Comus:"

"If Vertue feeble were,
Heaven itselfe would stoope to her."

The most notable Milton manuscript known to exist is a little book now owned by Trinity college, Cambridge, England, which contains the poet's copies of his so called minor poems, including "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." In this country, however, it is said that the only original memorials of the great author of "Paradise Lost" are to be found in these two time stained volumes in the possession of the Harvard library.

A Cement Which Resists Acid.

In some branches of industry a cement which is proof against the influence of acids is absolutely essential, and such a substance can be prepared by melting together one part of India rubber with two parts of linseed oil. This should be gradually incorporated with three parts of white bole so as to form a plastic mass. This when heated softens but very little. Though it does not easily dry upon the surface, when once set it is not affected at all by hydrochloric acid and but very little by nitric acid. Its drying and hardening is materially promoted by mixing with one-fifth of its weight of litharge or minium.

Not a Bargain.

"How much will you charge for marrying us, squire?" asked the stalwart bridegroom, painfully conscious of his new suit of ready made clothing.

"I am entitled by law to a fee of $2," replied the justice of the peace.

"Perhaps, Alfred," timidly suggested the blushing bride, "we might get it done somewhere else for $1.98."—Chicago Tribune.

Marveled at It.

"Yes," said Mr. Henry Peck, "I like to go to the circus. One sees so many daring deeds. For instance, did you ever see anything more reckless than the way in which the ringmaster cracks his whip at the ladies who ride the horses?"—Baltimore American.

A Neighborly Disturbance.

First Neighbor—Well, my daughter doesn't play the piano any worse than your son writes poetry.

Second Ditto—Perhaps not, but it can be heard so much farther.—Detroit Free Press.

The desert of Sahara is no little spot. It covers 2,500,000 square miles between the Atlantic ocean and the Nile valley.

The Romans built London about the year 50 A. D., but London wall was not built until 330 A. D.

SARCASM IN SIGNS.

ADVERTISEMENTS THAT AT TIMES BECOME A MOCKERY.

Reminiscences of Men Who Had Seen Worse Days and Irritating Announcements When They Were Hard Up and Out of Employment.

The advance agent met the leading man of another show the other night, and, as they had not seen each other in seven years, there was a warmness about their greeting that was refreshing.

"Dear old Tom!" said the leading man. "I was thinking of you not five minutes ago. Sit down, you dear old fellow! I passed a bakery not five minutes ago, and I thought of you. Why, here's Willis! I was just saying to Tom that I never see a baker's that I don't think of him. Tom and I were poor once! Mighty poor too. I remember that we had been turned out of different homes on the same cold night and met each other for the first time by chance. We shared the comforts of a butcher's wagon that night and went upon a rummaging expedition the next day. We halted in front of a German bakery, half starved and disgusted with life generally. There was a huge sign in the window which said, 'There Is No Cake Like Ours.' We hadn't a penny between us, but Tom stepped in and asked for a sample of the cake. The Dutchman didn't appreciate the humor of the request, so Tom said, 'You may keep your cake, boss; but, say, give me a chunk of bread, quick, or I'll cut out your gizzard.' I'll never forget that cake sign because it took us hours to get away from the police who were attracted to the scene by the baker's cries for help."

"But that was not my only experience with a peculiar sign," remarked the advance agent after a hearty laugh. "The year before I went on the road for the first time I was in as hard luck as ever man was. I had pawned everything in sight and was almost starved. I found an umbrella in the hallway of a down town building, and the janitor told me to keep it. It was a fairly good rain shield, and I immediately carried it to mine uncle. I didn't know this particular relative, although I had formed the acquaintance of hundreds of his people. His place was on Sixth avenue, and he gave me 75 cents on it, which I gladly accepted. As he was making out the ticket he said:

"'Do you want to save it from the moths?'

"'Yes,' I answered.

"'That will cost you 12 cents. Perhaps you would like to have it insured? It is always advisable, but it will cost you 12 cents more,' replied my friend.

"'All right,' I said. 'Take good care of it.' He could have eaten it for all I cared, for I never intended to redeem it. I was about to leave the place when I saw a big sign on the far wall. It said:

"'No extra charge for putting watches and jewelry in the safe in the office.'

"Watches and jewelry! It brought the tears to my eyes, and as I crawled into my 10 cent bed that night I thought of diamond necklaces, pearls and rubies of priceless value and—cake. Oh, the curse of some signs! How they mock the poor!"

They were all silent a moment, but the one addressed as Willis was the first to resume conversation, and he said:

"There's my friend, Big John Smith. Let me introduce him. Since you chaps are talking of signs and hard luck, let me tell you of the time that I had to leave my trunk at the old Stevens House, on lower Broadway, and light out by the shades of midnight to get away from a hotel bill that I couldn't pay. Everything I had in the world was locked up in that trunk, and as I could not remove anything without exciting suspicion I thought it best to keep out of jail by leaving everything behind me. I must have walked the streets at least a week famished and penniless. One afternoon I was passing along an up town street, hoping to die, when I happened to look up and saw a sign as big as my hopes were small. This sign read:

"'We Are Not Daylight Robbers. Trunks! Trunks! From the Battery to the Harlem Bridge to Your Room For 25 Cents.'

"If that sign was not the irony of fate in my case, I do not know what to call it."

"Oh, that's a small affair alongside of my experience," said Smith. "It is only a few years ago too. I had been unemployed for several months, and as I had six little shavers to take care of I did not have much trouble spending the little money I had saved. I didn't seem to have a friend in the wide world to turn to, and I spent my last copper for a paper to examine the employment column. It was about Christmas time, and I dreaded going back home to face the scolding landlord. I recall that I stopped in front of the Harlem office of a newspaper to see the holiday crowd go by, and as I did so I saw a sign that made my blood run cold. It said:

"'There Is No Reason Why You Should Be Idle. Insert a Want Ad. Four Cents a Line.'

"The pronoun was printed in immense letters, and I had the greatest trouble dissuading myself that it was not intended for me, and me alone. Of course it wasn't, but that sign burned into my memory, and I have thought of it innumerable times since."

"Oh, pshaw!" rejoined the leading man after a pause. "I suppose it is impossible to please everybody with public signs. I saw one in Buffalo once which said: 'Attention, blind men. Read this and be cured,' which referred to a new treatment for the blind. All signs cannot be expected to satisfy the ideas of everybody."—New York Mail and Express.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

Dwelling For $2,000, Eminently Suitable For Suburban Life.

A common error among people of moderate or limited means is in building too large, when a small, cozy house would be more comfortable and suitable in every way.

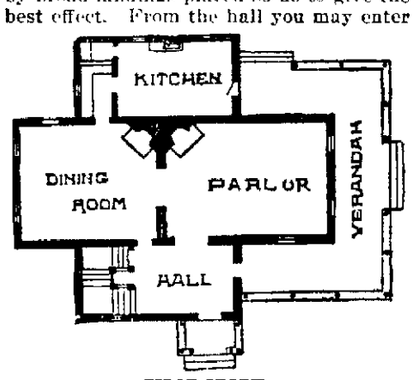
It is not the cost of the building alone which must be considered, but the decorating and furnishing, heating, lighting and general expenses of keeping the house in proper condition in total. These are positive facts which assert themselves. Many instances could be mentioned where people in their ambition to own a large house, so that they could entertain and make a great display, have found themselves struggling for years, carrying a heavy mortgage, and at last through sickness or misfortune have failed to meet the payments and lost everything, while the

FRONT ELEVATION.

money which has been expended in interest and foolish expenses would easily have paid for a small house.

Here is a suggestion for a cozy, comfortable dwelling suitable for the country or suburbs of a city. It is snug and low enough for a prairie country and has quite enough veranda space for a southern home and would not be out of place in the northern states. It is a pleasing arrangement of rooms and has the accommodations of a more pretentious house. It has many good features. A handsome porch protects the main entrance and makes a vestibule unnecessary. The staircase hall is quite large enough for a sitting room.

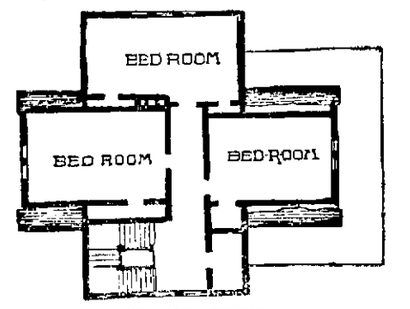
The principal feature of this room is the handsome staircase, which is broken by broad landings placed so as to give the best effect. From the hall you may enter



FIRST STORY.

the parlor through a sliding door, or the dining room through an ordinary swing door. The dining room and parlor are separated by sliding doors in the usual way. There is a neat corner fireplace in both dining room and parlor, and one chimney serves for these rooms and the kitchen. The dining room communicates with the kitchen through the pantry. A broad veranda extends around three sides of the parlor wing, and in addition to the protection it affords serves as a most delightful place to sit in summer evenings.

In the second story, in addition to the hall, there are three large chambers with closets in each. The chamber above the kitchen wing is quite large enough to take off space for a bathroom if desired. The



SECOND STORY.

building is sheathed and papered in the usual way and shingled on the sides and roofs. Shingles cost more than clapboards, but are more durable and make a house much warmer. All the exterior finish is of white pine.

The roof is painted a slate color and the body of the building a light brown, with trimmings several shades darker. The walls and ceilings inside are plastered in the usual way. The floors throughout are of yellow pine. All woodwork in the first story except the pantry and closet shelves is of kiln dried oak filled with a coat of wood filler and finished with two coats of varnish rubbed smooth.

The second story is finished in cypress, stained and finished in the same manner as the woodwork in the first story. The window sashes are of white pine glazed with double thick gloss. The doors in the first story are oak finished and of cypress in the second story; bronze hardware throughout. This house can be built for $2,000, with a furnace complete.

Cozy Tearoom.

A Japanese tearoom may be made by covering the walls two-thirds up with matting, topped by a narrow shelf entirely around the room, says The Ladies' Home Journal.

Above the shelf fill in with Japanese prints of coarse fabric nicely decorated. Cover the ceiling with Japanese paper crossed with bamboo. Suspend several Japanese lanterns. Cover the floor with matting harmonizing with the wall. Dainty bamboo chairs and bamboo stools should be placed here and there. On a table in the center of the room have a tea set.

A service can be purchased from any of the larger Japanese stores. Cover the windows with the Japanese slat curtains, inside of which put Japanese silk curtains daintily festooned. Dark blue or red may be the prevailing color of the room. If you select red, have the table and chairs black.

Value of Space Between Houses.

Where building sites are not expensive the houses should be built separate from neighboring ones, although such a plan renders the rooms liable to be affected speedily by changes of the outside temperature. The small, isolated homes of our country regions and villages are much more healthful than the crowded tenements or apartments of the cities, because the house standing by itself receives more sunlight and fresh air, and being free from contact with others it is less likely to have its inmates receive infection.

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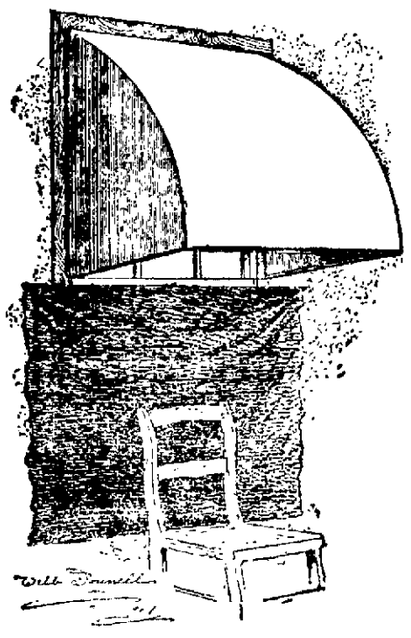
THE FIRST CAMERA.

SOME TROUBLES OF THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER.

Taking Portraits at Home—Arrangement For Lighting a Sitter In an Ordinary Room—An Easy Method of Making a Dark Room.

One of the most interesting features of amateur photography is the taking of portraits. This work is of two kinds—the out of door snap shot portraiture that is often very successful, so far as the "likeness" goes, but always lacks the fine balancing of light and shade,



ARRANGEMENT FOR LIGHTING A SITTER.

and the artistic finish of a portrait that is taken where the amount and the direction of the light can be controlled.

For the majority of amateurs the light that comes from the ordinary house window must be utilized.

The trouble encountered here is that a north window in a dwelling house admits too small an amount of light, while the direct sunlight of a south window is as bad as are out of door conditions. The strong light of a sunny window may be made to serve the purpose of the portrait taker.

A dark cloth is pinned across the lower sash, before which the sitter is placed, either back to the curtain or with the side of the body toward it, according to location of the camera. In front of the upper sash of the window is constructed a hood. The framework of this is of strips of wood put together in the form shown in the illustration. The curved pieces can be made of barrel hoops.

This framework is made to hang up on hooks against the window casing. It is covered with white cloth to reflect the light down upon the sitter. Over this is put a cover of black cloth, that the light may not come through and strike the lens of the camera.

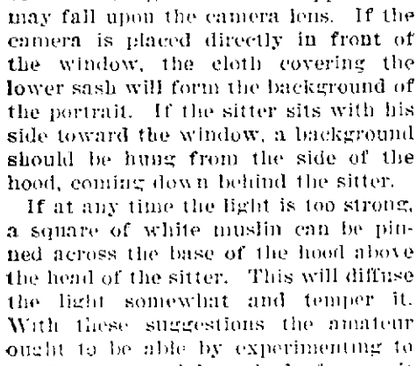
White and black paper will answer as well as cloth. The camera must be placed high enough on the tripod or the hood be brought down low enough so that no light from the upper sash may fall upon the camera lens. If the camera is placed directly in front of the window, the cloth covering the lower sash will form the background of the portrait. If the sitter sits with his side toward the window, a background should be hung from the side of the hood, coming down behind the sitter.

If at any time the light is too strong, a square of white muslin can be pinned across the base of the hood above the head of the sitter. This will diffuse the light somewhat and temper it. With these suggestions the amateur ought to be able by experimenting to reach a successful method of portrait taking in his own home. Some experimenting is necessary, since in no two houses are the conditions of light and windows exactly the same.

The want of a suitable dark room robs amateur photography of a great deal of its pleasure. A dark room big enough for all necessary purposes can easily be constructed in the corner of a stable, shed or unfinished chamber after the plan shown in the accompanying cut.

Mark off a square in the corner of the space to be utilized and set up five strips of 2 by 3 inch lumber in the manner shown. Put a "header" across between two strips for a doorway and cover all the rest of the wall space with black tarred paper, tacking it on as shown in the illustration, lapping the second piece over the edge of the first.

For a door make a frame out of strips of board, putting a brace from the in-



AN EASILY MADE DARK ROOM.

ner corner at the bottom to the outer corner at the top, to keep it from sagging, and cover the frame with the tarred paper. Hinge one side to an upright strip and tack on small strips inside so there will be no cracks left about the edges of the door when it is closed. Put up a broad shelf about two sides of the dark room, with a few smaller shelves above to hold chemicals, plates, paper and trays, and the dark room is complete.—Webb Donnell in Household.

The Latest Tailor Made Suits.

Tailors are returning to browns and shades of fawn, and there is still a tendency to large collars, which should either be of washing fabric, such as lace, or else heavy embroidery.

GOOD GROOMING.

Well Kept Hair In Soft, Loose and Silky Tresses.

Beautiful hair goes far toward making a beautiful face. The disfigurement of scanty, wiry hair is something only the best coiffure can hide. As to this important element in physical beauty The New Idea Magazine says:

Hair varies under different conditions, both physical and mental. Certain physical conditions change the color and the quality of the hair; others cause it to fall. The hair itself may also be diseased. All of these conditions require special treatment. In general, cleanliness and a reasonable amount of care will keep the hair healthy.

Oily hair can be remedied by being washed once in two weeks, while hair with a normal amount of oil should not be washed more than once a month unless one is engaged in dusty work or is traveling constantly. Cinders and dust irritate the scalp, and any slight inflammation is likely to cause the hair to fall.

Some hair is so very dry that washing makes it brittle. Such hair should be given an application of vaseline or an oil dressing of some kind the day before it is washed. It will then be soft and silky. The vaseline should be rubbed on the scalp, getting as little on the hair as possible.

In washing the hair use water quite warm, with a good, pure soap to make a lather. Tar or castile soap is the best. If the hair is oily, a very little ammonia or soda can be used. Wash carefully, rubbing the scalp well, then rinse in two waters. Roll the hair up in a towel for a few minutes to absorb the water, then let down and rub gently—in the sunshine always, if possible, otherwise near a stove or radiator—till dry. When dry, comb out the snarls, a strand at a time, and brush until glossy.

Soda and borax used in the water keep the hair light and fluffy, but also

RUB GENTLY IN THE SUNSHINE.

make it brittle; hence they should only be used where there is a preponderance of oil. While vaseline often prevents hair from falling out, it also makes it darker; so the caution to rub it on the scalp and avoid getting it on the hair is especially important to fair haired women.

There are many methods of perfuming the hair, which is much a fad nowadays. The scent can be put in the rinse water or on the hair just before it is dry or a perfumed cap can be worn at night. It is best, however, not to confine the hair at night. Braid it losely or have it flowing if it does not snarl easily.

Do not use hot irons on the hair if you wish to keep it silky and long. Tight crimping pins are also injurious. If it must be curled, do it up loosely in kids or soft paper. A soft curl is much prettier than crimps.

Do not tie the hair up tight on the head. It not only loosens the roots and is a prolific source of baldness, but it makes impossible that soft, loose, pretty effect which is essential in modern, fashionable hairdressing.

Well kept hair in a healthy condition should be soft and pliable, with a rich silky luster that is the most exquisite frame for any face, old or young.

A Lovely Black Toilet.

A lovely toilet of black crepe de chine which has just emanated from a well known Parisian shop is beautifully embroidered in black silk cord, with little insertions of black lace. The skirt is cut tight to the knees, whence comes a shaped flounce of the embroidery, with a quantity of froufrouing frills of chiffon. The simple banded bodice has a deep falling collar of the same embroidery, with an inner vest of white tulle.

The Napkin Problem.

Do not crumple up your table napkin. If you are only a guest for the day, do not fold it up, but if you are staying on and in a quiet household fold it up, remarks an exchange. If you are staying in a big house where everything is done en grand prince, do not fold it up. Just place it on the table when you leave, as in rich establishments there are clean table napkins every day.

Fashion's Echoes.

Foulards will be greatly worn this season, but always of the satin faced kind, except for seaside or country wear. They are profusely trimmed with lace and velvet ribbons.

Pure white costumes in every imaginable material—white pique, white duck, white linen, sheer white wash fabrics, white cloth, white serge, white camel's hair and white taffeta—are the fashion of the summer.

Artificial flowers are flourishing on gowns this season.

Sashes of every description promise to be a prominent feature of afternoon and evening costumes. With lawn and organdie toilets the sashes are of the material, insertion striped and lace trimmed.

GOOD GROOMING.

The Modern Art of Caring For and Beautifying the Complexion.

In nine cases out of ten a beautiful skin depends upon cleanliness, not little dabs of warm water once or twice a day, but vigorous cleansing with brush or coarse cloths and pure soap and plenty of water, warm and cold.

Every morning for cleansing and relaxing the muscles of the face use warm water, quite warm, and a Turkish toweling cloth. If the skin is oily, add a very little pure soap. Rub the face gently up, never down. The muscles of the face naturally tend down

RUB GENTLY UP, NEVER DOWN.

ward, and to rub it down only helps the wrinkles that you wish to prevent. Follow the warm bath with a dash of cold water, and you need not fear going out in the air. Always cleanse the face before dressing for dinner or the evening.

If fatigued, use hot water, pat dry and apply a good cream. Rub it in gently, always rubbing up. Leave it for ten minutes and then wipe off with a soft cloth and dust the face with a fine pure powder. This will give a soft pearly bloom and will also prevent the pores from becoming clogged with dust and impure matter.

If the face is oily, bathe with hot water at bedtime and apply alcohol with a little water. Blackheads are caused by dust lodging in enlarged pores. They can be prevented by careful bathing with hot water and a little olive oil and the application of alcohol to reduce the size of the pores. An occasional use of a cream will relieve any roughness which the frequent use of alcohol may cause.

The principle of all this, says The New Idea Magazine, in which the illustration and advice are given, is this: Keep the skin free from impurities close the pores by the use of astringents, soften and feed with a cream and protect with a pure powder.

The usual articles on good grooming for women present such a limitless array of undertakings that women busy in society or offices or at home read them with resignation instead of hope, knowing that however desirable a beautiful skin or lovely hand or luxurious hair may be they cannot be purchased by the sacrifice of hours of valuable time.

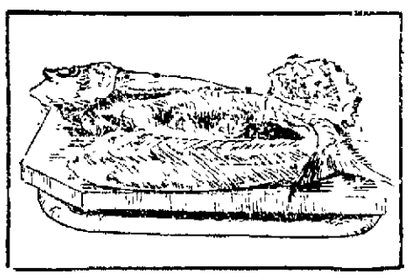
The actual truth is that but a very few minutes every day are necessary and just the most inexpensive of outfits.

A Home Custom Revived.

A very economical and attractive custom is being revived among the dainty housewives in the use of the bread board on the table. These boards the ladies make attractive with pretty decorations of wheat heads, oat sprays and rye tops. These decorations are only put upon the beveled edge, the top being left clear and white for use. It requires some practice to cut the bread neatly, thus offering a new accomplishment to the lady presiding at the table, remarks Good Housekeeping.

Shad and Roe.

Planking is thought to be the best method of cooking shad, but to be properly done an open fire is needed, although the oven is often used. The fish is nailed skin side down to a two inch thick, well seasoned oak plank propped in front of the glowing coals



PLANKED SHAD.

and basted from time to time with seasoned butter until the flesh draws away from the backbone.

A majority of people prefer the roe when fried. For this it should be carefully washed, drained, rolled in flour, sprinkled with salt and slowly sauted in a little hot suet or drippings. This frying may be preceded by parboiling. When so prepared, it can be easily sauted in the chafing dish.—Table Talk.

Furs In the Spring.

Furs should not be worn on hot days in spring, as the moth makes an early appearance and lays its eggs secretly and swiftly and the eggs may be hatched after the fur is put away. Keep them in a very dry place, as damp is fatal to furs. Furriers wrap them in bags of stiff brown paper and paste the ends securely up, but they require constant taking out and shaking.

HOW TO GROW THIN.

Remarkable Effect of Abstaining From Water—Not Hard to Do.

Saccharin has become such a common substitute for sugar that the tea table not supplied with the little white tablets nowadays is thought to lack a very important element. Women have taken saccharin when they follow no other rule to keep down their flesh because on the principle that every little helps they think this also may be worth their while. The most popular means of reduction just now consists of abstaining completely from water or an excess of any other liquid at meals. Encouraging stories are told of the amount of flesh lost in this way, and there is no doubt that the method is highly effective. Of course coffee for breakfast is not included in this regimen, which does, however, prohibit any liquid whatever at luncheon or dinner. For an hour preceding the meal no liquids must be taken, and to make the cure effective one hour should be allowed to elapse before anything is drunk.

This process is not nearly so difficult as it seems, says the New York Sun. The most confirmed drinkers of water with their meals, men and women who are never satisfied unless they drink four or five glasses of water during a meal, have found that after two or three days they have become entirely accustomed to doing without so much liquid. The effects of this sort of abstinence are really remarkable. Like all methods of reduction, they are first shown in the face when the cheeks lose the puffed and bloated look that goes with undue stoutness. All of the athletic training farms about New York follow this system, which is as good for the general health as it is for the reduction of flesh. The prohibition against water or any liquid greater in amount than a wineglass is strict. Not until an hour after eating can water be taken, and then there may be no limit to the quantity of it.

A Smart Little Coat.

A black taffeta coat sketched by the New York Sun shows an attractive variation on the silk jacket. It is tucked deeply all over, the tucks running around the coat, and hangs in loose

TUCKED TAFFETA COAT.

box form, reaching about five inches below the waist line. It is lined with white, and the broad white collar of heavy silk is embroidered by hand in black and white. Very large silver buttons are used on this coat. Buttons are an important feature of all these coats and cloaks, and many of them seem appallingly expensive.

An Easy Test For Genuine Butter.

An easy household test which distinguishes between genuine butter on the one hand and oleomargarine and "renovated" or "processed" butter on the other is presented by the United States department of agriculture.

It consists merely in boiling briskly a small portion of the sample and observing its behavior the while.

Using as the source of heat an ordinary kerosene lamp, turned low and with chimney off, melt the sample to be tested, a piece the size of a small chestnut, in an ordinary tablespoon, hastening the process by stirring with a splinter of wood (for example, a match). Then, increasing the heat, bring to as brisk a boil as possible and after the boiling has begun stir the contents of the spoon thoroughly, not neglecting the outer edges, two or three times at intervals during the boiling, always shortly before the boiling ceases.

A gas flame, if available, can be used perhaps more conveniently than a kerosene lamp.

Oleomargarine and renovated butter boil noisily, sputtering more or less like a mixture of grease and water when boiled, and produce no foam or but very little. Renovated butter produces usually a very small amount.

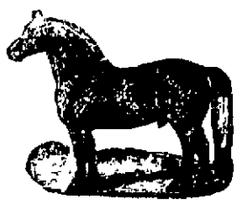
Genuine butter boils usually with less noise and produces an abundance of foam.

The difference in regard to foam is very marked, as a rule. Rarely a butter is found which yields an uncertain result. Such a butter should receive the benefit of the doubt.

Ripe Currant Pie.

One cupful of mashed ripe currants, one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water, one tablespoonful of flour mixed with the sugar, the yolks of two eggs. Bake with one crust. Frost the top with the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and brown lightly, says The Ladies' World.

Two Percheron Stallions



NONERQUE, 44311, & CYPRIEN, 44550.

Will make the season of 1901 at The Dalton Stock Farm, 1½ miles northeast of Dalton, Ohio

NONERQUE (44311) was imported by Bell Bros. in January, 1901, is a dark iron grey in color, stands 17 hands high, very growthy, has extra good bone, and when developed will weigh 2,000 lbs.

CYPRIEN, (44550) was imported by Bell Bros. in January, 1901, is a jet black in color, has very heavy bone, and when developed will weigh 2000 pounds. He is an ideal Percheron.

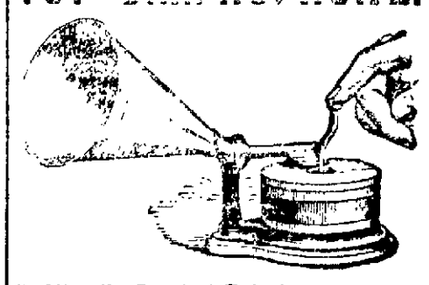
TERMS to either horse:—$10 00 to insure a foal 10 days old. Care will be taken but will not be responsible.

Thanking patrons for past favors, and soliciting same in the future, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

L. S. RUDY, Dalton, O.

TOY CRAPHOPHONE



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Send $1.50 and the TOY will be delivered expressage prepaid.

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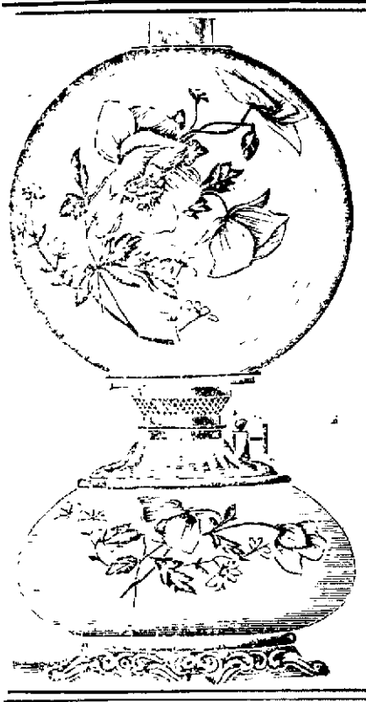

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Between CLEVELAND and BUFFALO.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MASSILLON, NO. 234

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901.

The thoughtlessness of one man who, by throwing a lighted cigar into a Kansas wheat field, caused the loss of fifteen thousand acres of wheat. It recalls a biblical text: "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

Men out of work, if there are any such, should read THE INDEPENDENT'S letters from country correspondents. Farmers in the vicinity have their hands full harvesting big crops of wheat and hay, and farm hands are scarce. There is no excuse for loafing these glorious summer days.

Statistics giving the distribution of agricultural products exports for the United States for the years 1896 1900 show that there has been a heavy increase in the past four years. To each of a dozen countries in 1900, the United States sent over ten million dollars' worth of domestic farm produce.

Most persons eat too much. This is the substance of a treatise on the "Hygiene of Fasting," by a German writer, a translation of which appears in the Literary Digest. If you are physically ill, stop eating. If your mental capabilities appear to be dulled, stop eating. Give your stomach a rest. Let your digestive apparatus take a vacation. This sounds like good advice but it is hard on the butchers and grocers.

The American protective tariff has filled the treasury of the United States to overflowing and has made the world our debtor. Free trade has impoverished Great Britain, which was once the wealthiest nation in the world, and has made the payment of amounts due from British buyers to American sellers a serious problem to Britisn capitalists. This is one good argument with which to face the would-be tariff tinkers. It is only one of many just as good.

The Ohio Republican ticket is as well chosen in a geographical sense as in other ways. The candidate for governor comes from Columbus. The candidate for lieutenant governor comes from Cincinnati: the candidate for attorney general from Putnam county in the northwest of the state, and the candidate for treasurer from Columbiana county in the northeast. Cuyahoga county, the only one in the state in which factional differences of a serious character existed this year, has no representative of either faction upon the ticket.

Those who see in the increasing sales of our manufactures in foreign countries a reason why protection is no longer needed for that class of commodities should remember that goods do not always command a market because they are cheap. Quality and adaptability tell in some regions, cheapness in others. Foreign orders have come to American mills because of quicker delivery in many cases. The superior ingenuity embodied in American wares has clinched many trades for export. It is that quality that has made the way for many of our inventions against lower costs abroad for articles thus displaced. Thus more than one feature must be taken account of in considering what is to be done with the tariff.

The nephews and nieces of the late Jacob Rogers were by his will left an amount which will insure each of them an income of at least $1,000 a year for the rest of their lives. Nevertheless, they are determined to fight for a division among themselves of the $8,000,000 which the great locomotive builder left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It would seem as though a bachelor, after providing with reasonable liberality for his next of kin, should have a perfect right to dispose of the remainder of his fortune as best suits him. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Rogers's disappointed relatives can make a jury render a verdict contrary to this supposition on the ground that the dead man who never showed the slightest evidence of intellectual weakness was mentally incompetent to make a will.

Nothing more significant of the recent change in the British point of view can be found than a note in Julian Ralph's last London letter. "Two years ago," he says, "there was an outcry of 'treason' every time an English corporation bought American rails or locomotives. Today's Times publishes a letter by an Englishman telling why American locomotives are better than the English and advising English makers to copy the Yankee pattern. It is the same in everything. The change is marvelous. You cannot pick up a newspaper, magazine or review without reading where England is wrong and America or Germany is superior in its methods. I even saw in a London newspaper a few days ago an insinuation that our congress was a more modern and exemplary body, in one or two particulars, than the rock-ribbed old houses of lords and commons."

Congressman Brownlow, of Tennessee, is another Southern Republican who does not take kindly to Mr. Babcock's scheme of tariff revision. "Why not let well enough alone," he says in a recent interview. "The country is prosperous, labor is employed, the wheels of industry are humming, and everybody seems to be contented, so why agitate the tariff and unsettle the business of the country? The Republican party is the party of progress, and you may depend upon it that the leaders are not going to propose any legislation that will have a tendency to upset the business interests of the country. I want to say further that the people of the South are more in favor of protection now than ever before."

Mr. Bryan says that he refused to meet the representatives of Aguinaldo or to consider their proposition to contribute to his campaign fund last year in order that his opponents "could not have the opportunity to misconstrue or misrepresent the object of such a conference." There would have been no chance for either misconstruction or misrepresentation. The Democratic candidate for president gave aid and comfort to the insurgents from the beginning of the Philippine war and the conference with Aguinaldo's envoys would have meant but one thing, that he was holding personal intercourse with the enemies of the government. Bryan simply did not dare to hold the conference. His whining hint that his actions were subject to unjust suspicions will not go down.

OUR TRADE WITH PUERTO RICO.

The prompt action of the Puerto Rico legislature in notifying the President that tariff revenue between Puerto Rico and the United States is no longer required to meet the expenses of the island, and requesting that all tariff between the islands and the United States be immediately abolished in accordance with the provisions of the Puerto Rican act, lends especial interest to some figures just prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics regarding the commerce between the Puerto Ricans and the United States. The act went into effect May 1, 1900, and the figures for the month of April, 1901, therefore conclude the first year of commerce between Puerto Rico and the United States under this act. In that year the imports from Puerto Rico into the United States were $3,827,413, against $2,218,273 in the corresponding twelve months of 1899-1900, and $2,151,775 in the corresponding twelve months of 1897-98—an increase of over 75 per cent. as compared with the twelve months ending April 30, 1898, when the island was under Spanish control. In exports from the United States to Puerto Rico the increase is still more strongly marked, the exports to that island during the first fiscal year under the Puerto Rican act being $7,199,031, against $3,779,940 in the corresponding twelve months ending with April, 1900, and $1,856,627 in the corresponding twelve months ending with April, 1898—an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

How far the establishment of free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States will further stimulate commerce between the island and the ports of the United States can only be determined by future developments. The latest figures of the bureau of statistics show that about 80 per cent. of the imports of Puerto Rico are from the United States, and about 75 per cent. of the exports from that island are to the United States.

COAL FOR EXPORT.

Tennessee Companies Have Orders for 100,000 Tons.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—[By Associated Press]—Coal companies with headquarters in this city have received a joint order for one hundred thousand tons of East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky coal, to be shipped to Italy during the next six months. This is the largest single export order ever placed with Southern mines.

LAST OF HER FAMILY.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—[By Associated Press]—Mrs. Martha Patterson, the last of the children of ex-President Andrew Johnson, died here this morning.

To Found a Model Town.

A gigantic scheme is afloat to found a great model industrial town in the Eastern part of the country, where shall be gathered a variety of manufacturers and an army of employes under social conditions, the town and manufactures to be organized according to the most approved business methods, with the highest regard to the physical and intellectual welfare of its residents. Fifty years ago a medicine was founded which also had in view the welfare of humanity. This was Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a remedy famed the world over for its cure of dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, belching, insomnia, biliousness, nervousness and malaria, fever and ague. As a strengthening tonic and blood purifier it is unequalled. A trial will certainly convince you of its value.

PAST OF A. GUNN.

Years of Excitement and Industry in West.

WHY HE NEVER MARRIED.

William Hodnot, the Walton of the Tuscarawas, Fished and Hunted With Gunn, Who Sometimes Talked With Him of His Reasons for Becoming a Recluse.

The news of the death of Alexander Gunn, at Nordheim, Germany, brought with it to no Massillonian greater sorrow than to William Hodnot, "the Izaak Walton of the Tuscarawas." Mr. Gunn spent his summers, and sometimes his winters, too, at Zoar. So does Mr. Hodnot. Hodnot and Gunn often met, both being fond of the river, and they became fast friends.

"Gunn used to often talk to me about his past," remarked Mr. Hodnot, today. "He was not a very happy man, though he was rich. Gunn told me that he went West when he was a mere boy, and became a 'cow-puncher.' He was of the kind that saves, and in a year or two he was able to buy some steers of his own. The man he worked for liked his ways, and he helped him all he could. In a couple of years Gunn was in fairly comfortable circumstances. He came back East. There was a girl back here somewhere that he said he used to dream of day and night. He expected to marry her."

"He invested his money well in Cleveland, and by the same energy it began to double and treble. But Gunn did not marry. His sweetheart married another. Then Gunn took to the woods. He came down to Zoar and bought a piece of land, and there he's been most of the time since. Zoarites say he's been with them for about thir y years. I've known him pretty nearly that long. The place he lived in looks like a log cabin, but I tell you it's fine on the inside. All kinds of fine pictures and other things that make a fortune itself are there. Gunn never fished much but he used to like gunning. He always got along well with the Zoarites. One time, when the society was in hard luck, so it is said down there, he advanced it $70,000, taking a mortgage on their property."

To the simple Zoar folk, Mr. Gunn was ever a mystery. They could not understand why a man with as much money as he should not have some one to do his cooking. For Mr. Gunn always cooked himself. He used to say that a cook competent to prepare his viands as he desired them would cost a couple of thousand a year, and it was more than he cared to pay. He was an epicure. His wines were half as old as himself.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Brewery Workmen's Union Holds an Interesting Meeting.

At a meeting of the local union No. 145, United Brewery Workmen of the United States last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Eberhardt; vice president, Oliver Slater; recording and corresponding secretary, John Miner; treasurer, Jacob Haas; Financial secretary, Frederick Hohneck; trustees, J. Metzgar, Grant Ruch and John Jones; executive committee, L. Hollowager, Grant Ruch, Charles Essinger, Gus. Pahlau and John Eberhardt; shop delegate, Gus. Pahlau; door keeper, Charles Essinger.

At the conclusion of the regular business speeches were made by a number of the members present and the prosperous condition of the local was touched upon. All of the members are enthusiastic and the affairs are in better condition than at any time since the organization of the union in this city.

NEW CITY CIVIL ENGINEER.

Harold Howald Returns from Cleveland Monday Evening.

Harold Howald, who has just been elected the successor of D. C. Borton as city civil engineer, arrived in Massillon Monday evening from Cleveland. Mr. Howald has been ill for the past three weeks. He was removed to Cleveland a week ago. The period for which Mr. Howald is elected engineer is six days, as the unexpired term of Mr. Borton ends July 15, 1901. Though for the past several years engaged in newspaper work, Mr. Howald previously practiced engineering and surveying.

HE MAY RECOVER.

Austin Hall, Though Terribly Hurt, is Improving.

Austin Hall, formerly of this city, who recently was terribly hurt by a fall from a cherry tree, on the Lucas farm, northeast of the city, may recover. Winfield Lucas, his employer, who is in the city today, states that there is a marked improvement in Hall's condition, and that the surgeons are very hopeful. In falling, Hall's head struck the blade of an axe, and the skull was split open.

IT MAY MATERIALIZE.

Chances of Richeimer Fortune Coming Grow Stronger.

The possibilities of the Richeimer fortune from Germany materializing seem to grow stronger. Recent advices received are to the effect that the Massillon Richeimers are posisively among the heirs of the deceased millionaire, and their attorney is actively looking after their interests.

Read the "want" columns daily.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Forty Applicants at the Meeting Last Saturday.

Forty applicants were present at the county teachers' examination held in the high school, at Canton, last Saturday afternoon. The following is the list of questions:

HISTORY.

Compare the character of the settlers of Virginia with that of those of Massachusetts.

Name two events of 1787.

What was the specie circular? The specie resumption act? Give the date of each.

Name the cabinet officers.

Name two cities of the United States which have been captured by the British.

At what two places was Lee defeated in his attempts to carry the war into the North?

What two objects did Oglethorpe have in view when he settled Georgia?

Name the statesmen who followed Clay, Webster and Calhoun.

What were the results of the French and Indian war?

Who was Thomas H. Benton? George Peabody?

GEOGRAPHY.

What are the uses of latitude and longitude? What would be the width, in degrees, of each zone if the earth's axis were inclined 15 degrees?

Is the sun nearer the earth in December or in June? Illustrate by drawing.

Why is July warmer than June in our latitude? In the month of July are the days growing longer or shorter?

How do you account for the fact that water boils at about 194 degrees at Quito?

Explain standard time.

What cargo would a ship be likely to carry from Odessa to London? From Buenos Ayres to Liverpool. From Manchester to Bombay?

Name five minerals found in the United States, and a leading state in the production of each.

Through what seas and straits does the water of the Danube pass before reaching the ocean?

What country owns Greenland? Tasmania? Java? Sandwich Islands? Madagascar?

PHYSIOLOGY.

Name the ossicles of the ear.

How does food get into the blood after digestion?

What is disease?

What are the functions of the cerebrum?

What is gout? Atrophy?

Locate the patella and the ulna.

Give several rules for the preservation of health.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

In early instruction in number, which should precede, the reason or the process? Why?

Mention three principles to be observed in assigning lessons.

Enumerate four ends to be gained from a written recitation not reached by the oral.

Give four of the six purposes of the recitation given by Roark.

What is the aim of drills? Distinguish between drills and reviews.

What is usually the best way to control a bright pupil who is mischievous, but not of a bad disposition?

What is the chief end of education?

GRAMMAR.

Define syntax and accidence.

Explain the definition of the participle.

What classes of words usually express the sentential relations?

Write a compound sentence. Transform it into a complex sentence.

Define modifier. Of what may it consist?

Write a complex sentence containing a subject clause.

How may the idea of the noun be developed?

Diagram: "Literature quickens the imagination, widens the horizon, refines the the taste, and provides some of the highest pleasures of which human nature is capable."

ARITHMETIC.

Define discount. Proportion. Evolution. Ad valorum duty.

What is the ratio of the solidity of a cone to that of a cylinder? The ratio of the altitude of an equilateral triangle to the side.

If a ball 6 inches in diameter weighs 64 lbs., what is the diameter of one that weighs 729 lbs?

A and B are partners: A invested $800 for 12 months, and B, $500. What sum must B invest at the end of 7 months to entitle him to half the year's profits?

Five-ninths of the selling price of an article is gain, what is the per cent. of gain?

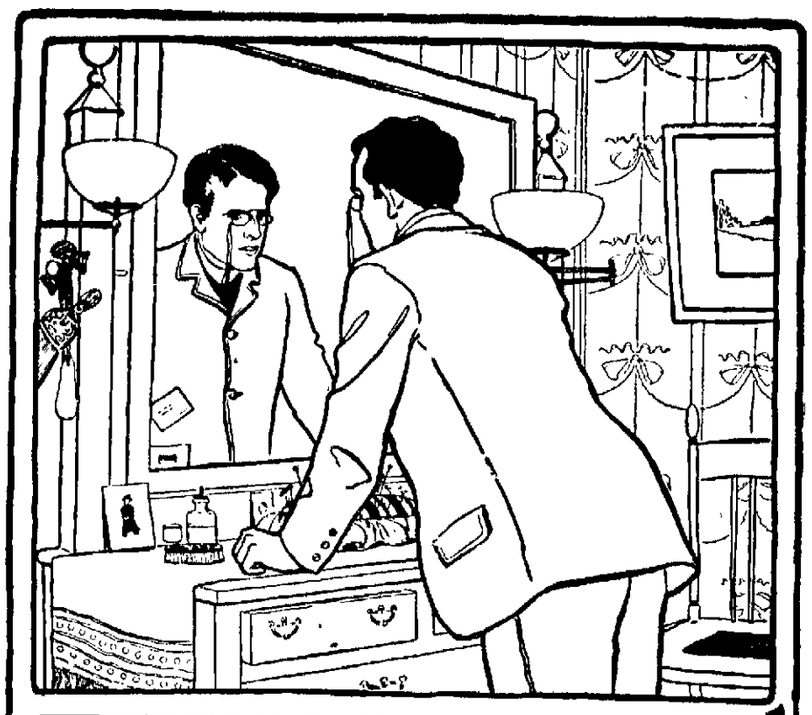
The cost of a draft on Boston for $1575 was $1578.15. If the exchange was three-fourths per cent., premium and interest 6 per cent., when was it payable?

How many prime numbers are less than 100?

A man travels a second of distance in a second of time. How long would it take to travel around the earth on the equator?

Ezra desires to set out a rectangular orchard of 864 trees, so placed that the number of rows shall be to the number of trees in each row as 3 to 2. If the trees are 7 yards apart, how much ground will the orchard occupy?

You can never cure dyspepsia by dieting. What your body needs is plenty of good food properly digested. Then if your stomach will not digest it, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will. It contains all of the natural digestants hence must digest every class of food and so prepare it that nature can use it in nourishing the body and replacing the wasted tissues, thus giving life, health, strength, ambition, pure blood and good healthy appetite. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main street.



TO THE MAN WHO THINKS.

LOOK yourself squarely in the face and see if you are not half ashamed to be without Ivory Soap in your house. Worse than this, your wife is without it. It is bad enough for a man, though a man often doesn't care how his comfort is mis-spelled. But a woman misses all these little helps to housekeeping. And Ivory Soap is one; its great potency makes it actually cheaper than yellow soap for general work. It floats.

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THE BOOTY BUT $10

But $400 Damage Was Done by Safeblowers.

USED NITRO GLYCERINE.

The Clothing and Shoe Store of E. Hostetler & Company, at Sugarcreek, Entered Early Tuesday Morning—Five Men Did the Job, and Then Came Toward Massillon.

The Massillon police, at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, were notified to be on the lookout for five safeblowers who operated at Sugarcreek, fifteen miles southwest of here, seven hours previously. The dispatch was sent from New Philadelphia.

The burglars used nitro glycerine on the safe in the clothing and shoe store of E. Hostetler & Company, in Sugarcreek. The safe was completely wrecked and the building was much damaged. Mr. Hostetler stated Tuesday morning that the safe contained only $10 in change. The burglars took it all. Mr. Hostetler, however, says, the damage done cannot be repaired for less than $400.

Entrance to the store was gained through a window. The burglars doubtless went to Sugarcreek from Canal Dover. Two single rigs were stolen from that city. They were found Tuesday morning along the roadside. The New Philadelphia authorities state that the burglars came to that city after the safeblowing, and took a north bound Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling freight train. One of the men carried a valise.

SMITH WAS RE-ELECTED.

Will Serve Another Term as Member of Molder's Executive Committee.

Peter Smith was re-elected a member of the executive committee of the molders' district conference board, at the meeting at Mansfield, Sunday. Mr. Smith states that the district is now free from trouble of any nature, the Columbus strike having been satisfactorily settled.

THE GR[illegible] ...IC.

It will be He.[illegible] ...sday, August 7, at Cedar Point.

The picnic committee of the Massillon Retail Grocers' Association, Monday evening, agreed on August 7 as the date for the annual outing of the association. Another vote was taken on the place, and Cedar Point again was the unanimous choice.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 9, 1901:

LADIES.

Davis, Mrs. Maggie	Robinson, Miss C.
Davis, Mrs. Lucy	Stricker, Mrs. Wm.

MEN.

Caret, Samuel	Hudson, R. E.
Fisher, John M.	Rankin, Wm.
Frick, John	Schooley Samuel
Give John	Stanton, A.
Hindman, T. J.	Winter, Karl

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Heartburn.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly, Rider & Snyder.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

COUNTY S AT NEWS.

County Commissioners Fix the Tax Levy for Next Year.

CANTON, July 9.—Tuesday, July 16, has been selected as the day for the annual outing of the Stark County Bar Association, at the Casino, Meyer's lake. The Hon. W. A. Lynch and the Hon. R. S. Shields will be the speakers at the banquet. Mr. Lynch will respond to the toast, "History of the Stark County Bar." Mr. Shields's subject has not yet been announced. There will be no other formal programme during the day.

The total levy for county taxation, as made by the county commissioners, is 6 3 mills, divided as follows: Election, two-tenths of a mill; county, one and one-seventh mills; bridge, one and one-sixth mills; poor, two-tenths of a mill; Children's home, three-tenths of a mill; soldiers' relief, three-tenths of a mill; agriculture and workhouse, four-tenths of a mill; interest and debt, one mill; building, two-tenths of a mill; state and county roads, four-tenths of a mill. The last payment of the workhouse bonds of $50,000 will be made in August. This payment amounts to $20,000. The new levy makes provision for the redemption of $19,000 bridge bonds, which, when paid will redeem all of the outstanding bridge bonds caused by the flood several years ago. Next year the commissioners will be obliged to reduce the bridge levy five-tenths of a mill.

Catharine Halter has sued Gustav Volzer for breach of promise, naming $5,000 as the sum required to cure her wounded affections. The case has some peculiar features, and the outcome of the trial is looked forward to with interest. Both are members of the Catholic church: Volzer is divorced from his wife, and the church will not sanction his marrying again: Miss Halter refuses to be married by anyone but a minister of the church, while Volzer is willing to have the ceremony performed by anyone authorized by law—so the court will be called upon to settle the matter.

White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogorty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver remedy, and he writes; "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

A Poor Millionaire

Lately starved in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's new Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appitite. Price 25c. Money back if not satisfied. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

She Didn't Wear a Mask.

But her beauty was completely hidden by sores, blotches and pimples till she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished, as will all eruptions, fever sores, boils, ulcers, carbuncles and felons from its use. Infallible for cuts, corns, burns, scalds and piles. Cure guaranteed. 25c. at Z. T. Baltzly's.

It Dazzles the World.

No discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It's severest tests have been on hopeless victims of consumption, pneumonia, hemorrhage, pleurisy and bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hay fever, hoarseness and whooping cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by Z. T. Baltzly, who guarantees satisfaction or money refunded. Large bottles 50c. and $1. Trial bottles.

A bad complexion generally results from inactive liver and bowels. In all such cases DeWitt's Little Early Risers produce gratifying results. Charles W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Mauz, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wittmann, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kessel, in Third street, a daughter.

The pension of Franklin H. Reed, of Massillon, has been increased to $8.

Mrs. Louise Beech, of Mt. Eaton, has been granted a pension of $12 per month.

John Tragesser has been called to Canal Dover by the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Henry Tragesser.

Mrs. John Wolfsperger and Mrs. J. Arther were the guests of Mrs. Gustavus Ebret at Crystal Spring Sunday.

Mrs. Marguerite Miller, of Coshocton, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kinney, in East Cherry street.

W. A. Shafrath, of Detroit, Mich., has been called to the city by the serious illness of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Snyder, in Young street.

Raymond Kneffler, a Malvern blacksmith, was kicked in the head by a mule he was shoeing, the injury resulting in his death on Sunday.

The lawn fete of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Tuesday evening, in attendance and receipts, was all that a lawn fete could be.

Frank Hardgrove, charged with having struck Mrs. Elmer Koontz with a club, was Saturday bound over to court by Mayor Wise. Bond for $50 was given.

Robert Whan, aged 70, committed suicide at his home in Columbiana, Tuesday morning, hanging himself to a bedpost with two handkerchiefs knotted together.

Six engines are being built by the Buckeye works, at Salem, for the United States navy department. Four are of four hundred horse power each, and two of five hundred.

The enrollment of pupils in the Richville avenue school building for the term ending June 26, 1901, was 117 instead of 89 as given in the school report recently issued.

Marsh Lindsay, the fifth of the alleged murderers of W. C. Johnson, near Upper Sandusky, to stand trial, was found guilty, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Henry have taken up their residence north of the city. Their marriage took place several days ago, Justice Paul officiating. Mrs. Henry was formerly Miss Sarah Black.

Frank Clark, who was Saturday returned to his East Tremont street home from the Aultman hospital, is in a serious condition. Mr. Clark recently underwent an operation for the removal of a foot.

William Kiefer, of Tuscarawas township, who has been in Colorado for nearly three months past, assisting in the development of mining claims owned by Massillon men, returned to this city on Sunday.

The ladies of the Eastern Star will hold an exchange at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Reed, in East Main street, Saturday afternoon, opening at 1:30 o'clock. Cakes, pies, bread, biscuits, candies and other things will be on sale.

Mail carriers are struggling in vain to cover their routes and not work more than eight hours in any one day. Postmaster Koons has asked for additional carriers, and there seems fair reason for thinking that his request will be granted.

Governor Nash has notified Mayor Doyle, of Akron, that the proposed fight between Simms and Gardner, which was to take place under the auspices of the South End Athletic Club, must be stopped, even if it is necessary to call out the militia.

The father of Ida Taylor has returned from a fruitless search in Canton, Alliance and elsewhere. He is convinced now that his daughter has eloped with a middle-aged widower friend from Malvern. He could find no trace of the couple anywhere.

The Crystal Spring Assembly, an inter denominational Sunday school association, of Tuscarawas township, has appointed the Rev. H. R. Warner, E. G. Bowers and J. Warren Erb a committee to arrange for the annual meeting at Crystal Spring, west of the city, in the last week of August.

The Rev. and Mrs. H. F. Christman, of Uniontown, who are visiting among their friends before going to a new field of labor, spent Monday and Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham, in this city. Mr. Christman recently accepted a call to the M. E. church at Dayton.

Frank E. Bamberger's thirty-third birthday anniversary arrived Tuesday, and in the evening a large number of friends gathered at his North Mill street residence to remind him of the fact. Progressive euchre was played, the prizes being won by Miss Kate Schneider and Joseph Schneider, sr.

William Stanyard, 13 years of age, is under arrest at Youngstown on a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Sarah Thomas, who was shot on the night of the Fourth. At the time the fatal shot was fired young Stanyard was firing a 22-caliber rifle within a short distance of where Mrs. Thomas was walking, and one of the bullets accidentally struck her.

Notice was received this morning of a raise of pay for the foremen and the section men on the line of the C., L. & W. railway. The men have been paid at the rate of $1.25 per day and will in the future receive $1.50 per day. The foremen who have been receiving $42 per month will be paid $50. The raise was unexpected by the men and was entirely voluntary on the part of the company.

A. W. Elson, attorney for M. R. Yingling, administrator of the estate of Charles Yingling, has brought suit against the C., L. & W. railway for damages. The amount asked is $10,000. Charles Yingling was killed in October, 1899, near Goshen. His home was at Newcomerstown. A peculiar incident in connection with the case is the fact that Conductor Manning, who had charge of the train that killed Yingling, has since been killed. Manning was looked upon by the railway company as one of the important witnesses.—Uhrichsville Chronicle.

Many Massillon readers read with interest and regret the news in Sunday's Cleveland papers of the death of Alexander Gunn, which occurred last week at Nordheim, Germany, the cause of death being heart disease. Mr. Gunn was of a peculiar personality. Successful in business and an accomplished man of the world, he spent much of his time during late years in a little cottage at Zoar, surrounded by beautiful and artistic surroundings. Massillon people visiting Zoar have upon several occasions been partakers of Mr. Gunn's delightful hospitality. He visited Massillon frequently, and after the opening of the McClymonds public library became a regular paying subscriber.

TAKEN ILL AT ZOAR.

Blood Poisoning Causes Death of C. Cosier.

CAME HOME ON MONDAY.

But His Condition Was Such That Medical Science Was Unavailing—Mrs. Catherine Rudy, Grandmother of C. A. Rudy, of This City, Dies of Heart Failure—Other Obituaries

Cranmer A. Cosier died at an early hour Wednesday morning, of blood poisoning, resulting from a kidney disease, to which he was subject. Mr. Cosier was taken ill Monday, while at the Zoar clubhouse of the Mollie Stark Outing Association, where he had been for a week or more in company with O. C. Martin. He immediately decided to return to Massillon. While on the train he became delirious, and passed through this city to Dalton. There he was removed to the station, and put aboard of a later Massillon bound train. From the time of his arrival, the physician felt that there was no hope.

Mr. Cosier was 62 years old. He lived at 33 Park street. A wife and three children survive him. Mr. Cosier was a harnessmaker, and conducted a small shop in West Tremont street. He was born in Wayne county, but had lived in Massillon for many years. He was a veteran of the civil war. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

MRS. CATHERINE RUDY.

The death of Mrs. Catherine Rudy, aged 78 years, occurred at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. P. Killinger, in Jackson township. Heart failure was the cause. Funeral services will be held at 9:30 o'clock Friday morning at the Killinger residence. Interment will be made in the Mudbrook cemetery. Mrs. Rudy was the widow of the late Jacob Rudy, whose death occurred in 1887. She was born in Jackson township, where she had also spent practically her entire life. Mrs. Rudy is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Killinger and Mrs. M. W. Shafer, both of Jackson township. C. A. Rudy and Mrs. Leo Lichtenwalter, of this city, W. A. Rudy, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Ella M. Rudy, of Washington, Pa., are grandchildren. The late Mrs. Rosanna Conrad, mother of S. A. Conrad, and the late Jacob Bachtel, were sister and brother of the deceased.

CRONE—HESS.

The Marriage of Two Well Known Young People at Noon Today.

The marriage of Albert L. Crone, of Cleveland, and Miss Anna E. Hess, of this city, took place at 12 o'clock today at the residence of the Rev. H. V. Kaempker, who performed the ceremony. Only a few immediate relatives were present. The newly wedded pair left on an afternoon train for Cleveland. From there they will go east and spend two weeks at points of interest, returning to Cleveland, where they will reside. They will occupy apartments in the Seaforth.

Both of the young people are well known in this city. Mr. Crone is a son of Frank Crone, until a short time ago a Massillon dry goods merchant. The bride is the well known and popular daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hess.

GROWERS OF GINSENG.

One Local Crop a Failure—Others Successful.

Ginseng root brings from $5 to $6 a pound in the local markets, and this fact has led various citizens to experiment in the cultivation of the plant. Employes of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company planted a considerable quantity of seeds in the vicinity of the station, but the crop failed. Other growers hereabouts have been more successful. One man north of the city raised $180 worth of the ginseng on a small patch of ground this season.

The Chinese are great consumers of ginseng. They believe it is the panacea for all their bodily ills, and a protection against new misfortunes as well.

HE HELD THE HOLE

Dalton Man Fighting Telephone Posts.

WILL SAW THEM DOWN.

W. H. H. Wuertz, when the Telephone Company Attempted to Set Poles Before His Dalton Property, Filled the Excavations as Rapidly as They were Made—He Tried Occupying One of the Holes Made for the Pole, but He Could Not Stop the Work.

W. H. H. Wuertz, of Dalton, has served notice on the Massillon Telephone Company that if it has not removed certain posts from the vicinity of his property by Thursday morning, he will proceed to saw them down himself. Mr. Wuertz owns property having a street frontage of half a mile within the Dalton corporate limits. The Dalton council has granted the telephone company a franchise to construct and operate its lines, but Mr. Wuertz holds that this franchise does not apply in his case, as the street on which his property is located has never been formally dedicated and accepted by ordinance by the corporation.

When the linemen went to Dalton Monday and began the digging of holes for the posts, Mr. Wuertz set at work filling the excavations as rapidly as they were made. The telephone company's men re-opened the holes. Finally Mr. Wuerts jumped into one of the holes, and announced his intention of remaining there all day. The telephone men laughed and put down another hole half a foot away. The town authorities do not feel that they can take any action in the matter, so Mr. Wuertz hied himself to another town, where he consulted a court and lawyer or two. What he found out nobody knows, but people acquainted with him say that he will certainly carry out his avowed intention of sawing the poles if they have not been removed by Thursday morning. The linemen are working away as if nothing had happened. One wire has been strung at the tops of the poles, and others are to be stretched shortly.

"You see," said Jack Frost, foreman of the linemen, "I'd like to accommodate you, Mr. Wuertz, but I'm paid to put in these posts, and not to take 'em out. I need the money or I wouldn't do it."

Mayor F. H. H. Pope, of Dalton, says that he does not consider Mr. Wuertz's case different from any others in the village. "So long as no damage is done to property," said the mayor, "the telephone company can erect its posts, under the franchise, on all the streets where it has permission from the council to operate."

VITAL STATISTICS.

Probate Judge Has Finished a Comprehensive Report.

CANTON, July 10.—Probate Judge Aungst has completed the vital and social statistics of Stark county for the year ending March 1, 1901. The report is made up from the reports of the county auditor and the various assessors of the county and must be in the office of the secretary of state before the first of August. During the year there were 721 deaths in the county from all causes. Of these there were 17 between the ages of 85 and 90 years, 4 between the ages of 90 and 95 and 1 between 95 and 100. In the year there were 107 violent deaths in the county, these including suicides and all forms of violent deaths.

The total number of births in the county is shown to have been 1363. The total number of marriages was 839. Eighty patients were sent to the Massillon state hospital for the insane during the year and one to the Ohio hospital for epileptics at Gallipolis.

Eleven boys went to the Lancaster reform school and one girl was sent to the house of correction at Delaware.

During the year there were 120 foreigners naturalized in the county. They came from all of the principal nations with the exception of Holland, Belgium and Spain. From these countries there were no applicants.

The report is a very complete and comprehensive one, showing the number of deaths and the cause in each case, the diseases being carefully classified. A copy will be sent to the office of the secretary of state.

HAS FLOWN WITH A WIDOWER

It is Thus Mr. Taylor Accounts for His Daughter's Absence.

J. Taylor, a piano agent, reported to the police Monday that his 18-year-old daughter had been missing since Saturday. He said he had reason to believe that she had eloped with a middle-aged widower from Malvern. She had an infatuation for the widower, he said. Taylor thinks his daughter is in Canton or Alliance, and he is investigating today. The Taylors came to this city from Malvern. Taylor boards at the Shertzer hotel.

A GENUINE $1 BILL.

Bait of the "Green Goods" Man Spent for Cigars.

J. C. Lowe, following the directions of the "green goods" man who offered $11,000 for $500, telegraphed for a sample of the money, the other day. The "sample" was pronounced a genuine $1 bill. Mr. Lowe has not since communicated with the sender.

New poultry and fish market in the rear room of C. C. Klein & Son, No. 28 South Erie street. Buckeye poultry and fish market.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, June 10.—Mrs. John Myers, nee Powell, of Utah, has arrived in our village to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powell.

William Marquet and family, of Akron, visited at the home of John Doubledee and family last week.

Gwenie Griffiths, of Cleveland, is the guest of Joseph Griffiths and family.

Miss Irene Prosser returned home from Pittsburg, Pa., after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. H. Winneberg.

The Misses Maria Thomas and Lizzie Roderick, of Navarre, spent several days this week in our village, the guests of Mrs. T. E. Masters.

Walter Doubledee and family spent Sunday with William Rummins and family at Massillon.

William Weidner returned to his post of duty at Portsmouth, O., last Saturday, after a week's visit with his mother and other friends in his old home.

Bertie Kennedy, one of our young men employed at the J. S. Coxey stone quarry, had his leg broken above the knee last Saturday afternoon. Dr. A. B. Campbell, of Canal Fulton, was called and reduced the fracture. The patient is now doing as well as the circumstances will permit.

Miss Margaret Findley, of this place, joined a Massillon party and spent last Tuesday evening at Meyer's lake.

Miss Gwenie Rummins and her Sunday school class enjoyed a day's outing at Meyer's lake on Wednesday.

Thomas Powell has returned home after a six weeks' visit in England, the land of his birth, a stronger and better American than ever before, and feels that there is no place on top of this earth so dear to him as Newman.

Supervisor William Noot has a force of men out working on the Williamson hill, which was badly washed during the heavy rains making the road almost impassable.

C. H. Roderick, of Massillon, spent Sunday with Newman friends.

Newman people held their annual 4th of July picnic in the Richard Davis grove, where baseball, prisoner's base, wheelbarrow racing, etc., was the order of the day. In the evening the fireworks display was enjoyed by all. Several of the boys got scorched a little, but no serious accidents occurred.

Our farmers complain of a scarcity of harvest hands and are glad to employ boys at good wages.

CAMPCREEK ITEMS.

CAMPCREEK, July 10.—Elmer Lenhart received a sunstroke last Monday, while working in the hay field.

Miss Tracie Snyder visited friends in Beach City last week.

Church services were held at Cross Roads church at 10:30 last Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Adams officiating.

The Fourth of July celebration at Beach City was largely attended by the young people of this neighborhood.

The singing school held at the Cross Roads last Sunday was largely attended.

An ice cream festival will be held at Justus next Saturday night for the benefit of the U. B. church. The Wilmot band will furnish the music.

Z. Boughman, treasurer of the Cross Roads Sunday school, took the oath of office last Sunday. J. A. Poorman administered the oath.

Miss Effie Mouery was the guest of Miss Eva Ott last Sunday.

Farmers are busy at present in the hay and wheat fields.

NEWS FROM SIXTEEN.

SIXTEEN, July 10.—Charles Shilling with his family, of Stanwood, visited his brother, Bert Shilling on Sunday.

James Steele, of Tiffin, is visiting his cousin, Warren Erb.

G. R. Snavely's barn was raised on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gondy, of Dalton, spent Sunday at the home of H. J. Erb.

A party of young people gathered at the home of Miss Ida Kaudle, Saturday evening as a surprise. Ice cream and cake were served.

William Kiefer, who went to Colorado to dig gold has returned.

UP AT CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, July 10.—Miss Meta Housman, of Canal Fulton, left for home Tuesday, after several days' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sprankel.

Peter Jeanty, who has been in Iowa for the past four years, reached this place Sunday afternoon.

Miss Elsie Shellenberger has returned to her home in Justus.

Frank Yeuber, of Massillon, spent a few hours Monday with George Leonard.

Guard rails have been strung at dangerous places along the road between the railroads and bridges for the safety of pedestrians.

J. R. Dixon spent the Fourth with his family at Akron.

The steam shovel arrived at the C., L. & W. Railway Company's gravel pit from Beach City Tuesday afternoon, with a full force of men in charge of John Doolan.

Farmers hereabouts are offering $1.50 and $2 per day and meals for harvest hands, and most of them are unable to secure help at that price.

Mr. and Mrs. Ells Crites, of Beach City, are visiting friends in our village.

The ball team will give a dance and festival next Saturday night. The Crystal Spring band will furnish music.

BROOKFIELD NOTES.

WEST BROOKFIELD, July 10.—David Owens, of Pittsburg, is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Notman.

Miss Amy Horner, of Osborne, is visiting her cousin, Miss Ethel Reinoehl.

Miss Tessie Watts is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Watts, who resides near Stanwood.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reinoehl, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. David Levers visited friends in Dalton, Sunday.

Miss Linnie Robinson and Bennie Robinson have returned to their home in Akron, after spending a week with friends at this place.

The members of the Lutheran church will give a cantata in their church on Tuesday evening, July 16. Admission five and ten cents. Everybody is invited to come.

WILMOT NOTES.

WILMOT, July 9.—Christian Kilgore, an aged farmer living near town, fell from a load of hay last week, breaking two ribs.

Miss Anna Kirby, of Massillon, called on former acquaintances here a few days ago.

Dr. Deal has had many professional calls during the heat of the past few weeks. Too warm for man or beast.

The Fourth was observed in a small way in our town. The band and a number of the citizens went to Beach City.

Wheat cutting began last week and but little will be left to cut next week.

BENTLEY BRIEFS.

BENTLEY, July 9.—Farmers are beginning their wheat harvest. There are good prospects for a heavy yield.

A. G. Snavely raised his new barn Saturday.

A small party of young people called upon Miss Ida Kaudle Saturday evening to remind her that it was her birthday. Ice cream and cake were served and social games were indulged in. The party broke up at a late hour all having had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Gondy, of Dalton, visited at the home of Henry Erb on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Oberlin, of Stanwood, spent Sunday with Wilburt Shilling, of this place.

Mrs. Daniel Wampler, who has been ill, is much better at this writing.

John McIntosh, of Bay City, Mich., is visiting friends and relatives here.

Paul Wampler and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ralston have returned to Michigan.

Communion services will be conducted at the church next Sunday afternoon by the Rev. W. S. Adams.

FOR PETTY THIEVING.

DALTON, July 10.—Gypsies were in town Tuesday. Henry Hauenstein said they stole a sack of flour from his house, and other citizens reported similar thefts. The mayor could not locate the marshal, so he deputized several citizens, and sent them out to round up the band. But the gypsies were by this time leaving town, and it was thought best to let them go.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

K. of P. Funds Were Unlawfully Disposed of by Officials.

CHICAGO, July 10.—[By Associated Press.]—As a result of the investigation now being held regarding the investment of the funds of the endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias, it is said that a former president of the board will lose his membership. It is also probable that proceedings on criminal charges will be instituted against three former members of the board of control. The report submitted shows that of the $500,000 missing a considerable portion was unlawfully disposed of.

Dr. Fenner's GOLDEN RELIEF
Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Piles, Cuts, Burns, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.
A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL
INFLAMMATION
Sore throat, Headache (5 minutes), Toothache (1 minute), Cold Sores, Felons, etc. etc.
"Colds," Forming Fevers, GRIP,
CURES ANY PAIN INSIDE OR OUT
in one to thirty minutes.
By Dealers. The 50c. size by mail 60c. Fredonia, N.Y.
For Sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

SUBSTITUTE FOR A VACATION.

Prof. Wm. C. Webster, Principal of Webster's Music School, 600 Steinway Hall, 17 East Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill., in a recent letter, says:

"I have used your medicine and cannot say too much for it. I will recommend it to anybody. I keep it in my school in case of need."

A New Man.

N. C. May, Oak Ridge Station, Pa., writes:

"Mr. L. P. Bailey, whose health was impaired and who always felt tired and haggard, by my persuasion, began to use Peruna about a month ago, and now he looks like a different man. He says he feels 100 per cent. better." *N. C. May.*

Those desiring a free book on the cause of nerve weakness, anæmia and other devitalizing diseases should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Charles Newman, 174 Loomis street, Chicago, Ill., writes the following in regard to Peruna. Mr. Newman says:

"I took one bottle of your wonderful medicine and have so improved that I feel like a new person. I am very thankful that I got hold of your wonderful remedy. I cannot say too much in your behalf. I had doctored for two years until I felt there was no relief.

"My wife has taken one bottle of your grand medicine and it has helped her so much. I find it has improved her health so much that I will recommend it to anyone cheerfully."

Yours gratefully,
Charles Newman.

Nervous Depression.

The month of July is peculiarly the month of nervous diseases, especially nervous prostration and other depressed states of the nervous system. People who are at all inclined to be nervous or suffer from weak nerves find this month especially trying. Sultry heat and electrical disturbances of the atmosphere is probably the cause of this.

Invalids need to be particularly careful during the month of July to fortify the nervous system by the use of Peruna.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Canton Soldiers Return From Service in the Philippines.

CANTON, 10.—Five Canton men who have been with the Fifty-seventh United States infantry in the Philippines for the past eighteen months, arrived home Tuesday afternoon, having been mustered out of service at San Francisco a week ago. They are First Lieutenant Philip Yost, First Sergeant Charles Houser, Sergeant Edward Renner, Corporal Mel Lape and Private James Corey.

Mrs. Corma Campbell, the young woman arrested in Canton several weeks ago and taken to Columbus on a charge of having raised a postal order, to which she pleaded guilty, is still in jail, her husband having failed to pay her fine of $25.

Joseph Berger, George Glass, Tony Glosser and E. C. Tuckey, arrested on a charge of murderously assaulting Louis Kramer, Saturday night, have been placed under bonds of $500 each to appear for trial Thursday.

A suit for the appropriation of land for the right of way of the Stark electric railway has been begun in the probate court and the case is set for hearing on July 22. The case is that of the Stark Electric Railway Company against Simon Maudru and eighty-three others. There have been several suits pending between the defendant and the plaintiff company, on account of the proposed widening of the road in front of the Maudru farm near Maximo. It was claimed by the plaintiff in the case that the county commissioners had no right to grant to the company the right to widen the road. After fruitless attempts to settle the difficulty amicably, the company has decided to cross that part of the country over the private right of way and it is necessary to appropriate the land on which the tracks are to be built. There are thirty-two pieces of land to be appropriated.

The will of William Kirkpatrick, of Massillon, has been filed for probate.

John H. Warner, aged 23, died at his home in this city, after being ill since last December. He was a member of the Knights of St. John, and served with the Eighth Ohio during the Spanish-American war.

In the guardianship of Louise Ielsch and others of Massillon, the sale of real estate has been confirmed and deed has been ordered.

The third partial account has been filed in the guardianship of John E. K. Harmon of Massillon.

The final account has been filed in the estate of Elizabeth James, of Massillon.

In the estate of Andrew Bamberger, of Massillon, the final account has been filed.

O. C. Volkmor has been appointed administrator of the estate of Harvey Falor, of Perry township.

A marriage license has been granted to Albert L. Crone, of Cleveland, and Miss Anna E. Hess, of Massillon.

MEN AND TEAMS AT WORK.

The Navarre Line is at Last Materializing.

About sixty men were put to work grading and constructing the Navarre extension of the Canton-Massillon electric railway system, Wednesday morning. Henry Weible has the contract for the teaming. The work is to be prosecuted rapidly. Cars will be running regularly over the line before the summer is past.

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It is not best to trade horses with your nearest neighbor.

A man never gets enough money damages when a railway is laid out diagonally through his farm.

Well bred animals need good care. Many a man falls down by buying pure bred stock and giving it only scrub care.

The care which is given a calf during the first two months of its life just about settles the question of whether it will prove a profitable animal to keep or not.

While the curculio and rot affect the Americana types of plums to some extent, they seldom ruin the crop of fruit, while with the Domestica plums the reverse is true.

When a woman is having trouble with her incubator, it is a good time for the man of the house to leave her to say things to herself which would not look well in print.

The home market is the small fruit grower's best market. When this is supplied and he has to pack and ship to outside markets, the profits on his business rapidly shorten up.

We wish to repeat that there is nothing so good for an orchard crop as medium red clover. By all means get the blue grass out and the clover in as soon as it is possible to do so.

Don't begrudge the hired man a half day off on a rainy day if you expect him to put in extra time to get the hay in or top out the grain stack without extra pay. Hired men are very human.

So long as man is all the time face to face with the arbitrary law that he shall only reap that which he has sown, it follows that it would pay to take more care in the selection of the seed sown.

If dairy cows could be allowed to remain in the pasture during the night and have the protection of the basement barn during the heat of the day in flytime, they would give more milk. You try this and see.

Cabbage and tomato plants may be well protected from the ravages of the cutworm by wrapping the stems of the plants with a piece of paper when they are set out. We have found this the best protection which we have ever tried.

There are many fields on many farms than which nothing would be better for them than a summer fallow—three or four plowings in the summer. This is a very effective way in which to clean up a foul field and put it in good shape for a crop.

We never like to see a man on his way to church driving a horse with a raw shoulder. Common humanity takes precedence of foreordination, and under such circumstances if a man cannot walk to kirk he should stay at home and read his Bible.

The great northwest has enjoyed three fat crops, and not only good crops, but good prices for them. The May outlook for another good crop is all that could be desired, with the general level of prices for all farm products higher than for three years past.

It is unfortunate that the best time in which to do road work is just when the corn needs the most attention. As an argument for paying all road taxes in cash we wish to say that no man can afford to neglect his cornfield in June to go and do road work.

The apple tree has a very wide range of latitude. A friend living in Manitoba tells us that he raised a fine crop of apples last year, and we see that in Tasmania, the southernmost cultivated area of the earth, a large amount of the choicest apples are raised for the London market.

A carload of hogs weighed upon its arrival at the stockyards in Chicago 16,080 pounds. The hogs were unloaded, fed two bushels of corn and watered and then were reweighed, showing a gain of 531 pounds, this gain representing the sum of $31 at the price at which they were sold.

We like to see a man take a keen pride in the surroundings of the home in which he lives. It matters not whether it be a one story cottage or a $5,000 residence. The humble home may be made attractive and pleasing every way to look at just as well as the more expensive structure. A well kept piece of lawn, a few flowers, vines to cover bare corners and porches, fence in repair, house painted—a little labor and a little good taste would work a complete change in the environments of many a home.

The man who set out a strawberry bed last year and properly cared for it is now reaping a rich reward.

Celery likes best a peaty soil, not one where the water stands near the surface, but an old peat bog which has been well drained.

Horses are a good deal like men in this that some are willing to pull all the load and others are more than willing that they should.

The sugar beet would seem specially adapted to Mormon conditions, for the old man has plenty of women and kids of his own to thin out the beets.

The Surprise plum of the Americana family was exhibited at the Minnesota State Horticultural society last winter of a size equal to any of the California and Oregon fruit.

When you are in doubt about the freshness of a lot of eggs, it is better all around to fry them for breakfast than to send them by the kids to the local grocery man.

As a general rule, it is the early sown small grains which produce the best crops and of the best quality. When the soil is in suitable condition in the spring, oats, wheat and barley cannot be sown too soon.

With dry weather after the strawberries begin to bloom you can easily double your crop by irrigating the bed. From the blooming to the ripening time strawberries are the thirstiest plants grown in the garden.

The sugar makers of Jamaica complain bitterly of the competition of the beet sugar countries. This seems strange when a pound of cane sugar can be produced for a cent a pound less than a pound of beet sugar.

We have been sent samples of printing paper made from the fiber of the ramie plant, the first we have ever seen. The paper is of excellent quality, almost as tough as though made of rag fiber and takes a fine finish.

Here are two don'ts: Don't try to do your own blasting with dynamite, and don't try to sink one of these big prairie bowlders. Either is quite likely to compel an administrator to be appointed to settle up your estate.

The least satisfactory evergreens for the west and northwest are the spruces. While they are pretty when young, they become rusty and ragged in the lower limbs when 15 years old. Either the white, Scotch or Austrian pines are preferable.

The country grain merchant is about the softest picking to be found by the board of trade sharks. The temptation to take a flier on some option besets him all the time, with the result that this sort of business absorbs all his profits and sometimes all his capital also.

The state of Connecticut is making an effort to prevent the total extinction of its most highly prized native flower, the trailing arbutus. A penalty of $20 is imposed by law for removing the roots of this plant by any one other than the owner of the land upon which it grows.

Where the writer lives the Colorado potato beetle has almost entirely disappeared. For a long period of years this pest seemed to be as much of a fixture as the chinch bug and mosquito. What caused it to go we do not know, but probably some sort of parasite which could eat its eggs faster than it could lay them.

We find the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria the most desirable white rose for outdoor culture. It is a free bloomer under ordinary garden conditions, is very fragrant and with proper covering can be carried through our northern winters safely. The flower garden furnishes no more beautiful flowers than these Kaiserin roses.

Experiments made within the past two years in South Carolina show that 400 pounds of tea can be produced upon an acre of land of a quality which will wholesale at 15 cents per pound and that the same can be produced at a cost of about $30 per acre. This fact is attracting the attention of capitalists, who will attempt the growing of tea upon a large scale.

We cut and ate a northwestern Greening apple on the 1st of May this year which had kept perfectly in a common cellar and was in good condition when eaten. This, for us, settles the question of the good keeping qualities of this variety. As to quality, while not lush, it is a better flavored apple than the Ben Davis. The tree seems hardly all through Iowa, southern Minnesota and eastern Dakota, as well as Wisconsin, where it originated. It would seem as though here was a pretty good winter apple for all this territory.

Replying to some inquiries as to how a consolidation of road districts, of which there are usually several in every civil township, may be effected, it will be found that in most of the states the size of the road district is left largely discretionary with the township trustees or the town board, so that if consolidation of the many small districts into one or two districts is desired it is very easy to bring the change about. It may be noted here that where such consolidation has been effected there are everywhere found good results a more economical expenditure of the public money secured, better work obtained and the employment of more sensible and intelligent methods of building highways resulting.

OLD THINGS.

What to do with old things—things which have served their time and are no longer profitable to keep is often quite a problem on the farm. The old horse, if one which has long been a faithful servant, should be humanely killed and under no circumstances traded off to some peddler or horse jockey. In fact, it may be put down as a safe rule to go by that when a horse has no value greater than $5 the proper thing to do is to kill it as painlessly as possible. The old cow is a different proposition, for in a sense her carcass has a commercial value as meat food; but she should not be sold to the local butcher to worry the jaws of a law abiding country community, but should be sent to the canneries, where she can tickle the palates of watering place picnic parties. Old machinery should be taken apart, the ironwork sold as junk and the woodwork used as fuel. Old rubbers, clothing and rags should go to the peddler for new tinware. Old hens—but then there should never be any old hens on the farm—they should all go to market as 2-year-olds. The old dog, lame and mangy, should be put out of the way with chloroform and decently buried. It is well to watch and avoid the getting of old things on one's hands, especially in the line of all domestic animals.

INVESTMENTS AND SWINDLES.

These are good days for the farmer to carefully study out the difference between a swindle and a legitimate investment. There never has been a time when more specious and rank frauds were abroad having for their objective point the surplus earnings of the man on the farm. They come in the guise of mining, oil, insurance, real estate, colonization, patent right and manufacturing schemes, thickly sugar coated, and at a time when the rate of interest for money in all safe and legitimate enterprises was never so low. We wish to repeat what we have heretofore said in these notes: If you have a little surplus money—and the Lord knows you have toiled these many years to get it—a farm mortgage, if you can find one, no matter how small the rate of interest, or the land itself, is the only real safe investment for the average farmer. Of course this statement refers to what may be termed permanent investments. Good use can be found for money in improving the grade of stock, putting up better farm buildings, the drainage of wet fields and better fencing, all or either of which will be found a good interest paying investment.

COLD STORAGE.

The modern creamery system would be almost impossible were it not for the modern cold storage system which has developed with it. So perfect are the best methods of modern refrigeration that June made butter is carried over till the winter season with scarcely any impairment of its delicate flavor, and thus the price of butter is more nearly equalized through the whole year than ever before. This fact is of inestimable benefit to the dairy interests. In the matter of meats of all kinds the same thing is true, the slaughter of animals being carried on the whole year through, making an even price and a continuous demand.

WATCH THE BORER.

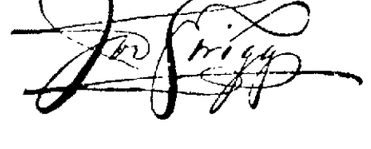
The borers will destroy not less than one-tenth of all apple trees planted if not looked after at the proper time. Right now and all through the growing season watch the base of the trunk of all apple trees less than seven years set, and if you note a little pile of sawdust on the ground close to the tree a borer is at work. Take your knife and dig him out. If you cannot reach him with the knife, take a piece of wire and mash him in his hole. There is no one thing of more importance in the care of an orchard than watching for the borer.

The grangers of the corn belt hope that Mr. George Phillips' life may be spared as a sort of regulator of corn values. As the great crop of the most fertile section of the United States it has for years been the spoil of a lot of howling bears on the board of trade marts and until the advent of Mr. Phillips has rarely had a bull friend or supporter. If Mr. Phillips makes a good fortune out of his good work, not a dollar of it will the grangers begrudge him.

If it is not later than the 30th of June when you read this item, there is still a good chance to put the odd corners of the farm where other crops failed or which were too wet in the early spring to cultivate into some sort of a supplemental forage crop. Rape, millet and sowed corn may each be used for this purpose. In any event it is better to grow some sort of a forage crop on these tracts than a big crop of weeds.

The state of Minnesota has 760 creameries, and no single interest of that state is the promoter of a more certain and permanent prosperity on the farms than are these creameries. Whenever a community gets through raising wheat and goes to milking cows, from that time prosperity is assured. It has always been this way in all parts of the country and always will be.

No better cheese was ever made than that made from the night's and morning's mixed milk by some dear old mother on the farm years ago. These cheeses were not large, but when they were about 30 days old it seemed as if a fellow could get away with a pound of them at a meal. Such cheese is not to be had for love or money today.



BRAVE BOER SOLDIER.

Traits of General Delarey, Who Captured Scots Fusileers.

SILENT MAN OF THE VOLKSRAAD.

Rarely Spoke Except In Secret Council and Strongly Opposed Sending of Ultimatum to England—No Lover of Kruger—Touching Incident of His Eldest Son's Death.

General Delarey, the Boer commandant who is making another De Wet of himself in the guerrilla warfare in South Africa, is probably the most modern and up to date of the Afrikander fighters, says the Chicago Record-Herald. He is said to be a perfect gentleman in his manners and to be far in advance of his fellow burghers in the matter of dress. He affects none of the negligence of attire so dear to the eye of the real Boers, yet at heart he is as sturdy, as stolid and as pastoral as De Wet or Cronje. Delarey is the officer who engineered the clever capture of the Scots fusileers. He is now the main pillar of the dwindling Boer army, and unless stopped by a bullet

GENERAL JACOBUS H. DELAREY.

he will probably be the last to leave the field. For 11 years he sat in the volksraad, but he was known as the silent man. He rarely spoke except in secret council, and he was warmly opposed to the sending of the ultimatum to Great Britain.

He has no love for Kruger. "No good," he says, "can ever come to us until that old man has passed away."

He is the one Boer general who refused to accept men who had taken the oath of neutrality. He has his own private griefs as well as public ones. His firstborn was killed at Modder river. The incident was Romanesque. The son, a boy of 15, was struck by a bullet while at his father's side.

"Are you hit, my boy?" asked the general.

"Yes, father."

They went to the ambulance.

"Does it pain, my boy?"

"Yes, father."

"Are you going to die?"

"Yes, father."

Half an hour later the lad was dead.

But Delarey fights on, and at his side is another son, younger, but as brave as the first. One British critic, writing of the war, says that all would have gone well always if there had been more Delarey and less Kruger.

WILL NOT KISS THEIR WIVES

Thirteen Married Men of Mount Hope, Kan., Form an Organization.

Thirteen men of Mount Hope, a small town near Wichita, Kan., are adherents of the belief that men should not kiss women, says the Chicago Record-Herald. All of the 13 are married, and they have just formed a club known as the Mount Hope Married Man's Anti-kissing club

All the members are quite prominent in business circles of that place, and the organization of the club was kept under cover for three weeks, but the secret finally leaked out. In a statement to reporters President Wilson said:

"All this talk about our wives going to sue us for divorce because we have pledged not to kiss them is rot of the worst kind. We went into this with the understanding that it was to be carried out as an experiment, and we will stick to it if the women uphold us in it. Of course, every member has taken a pledge not to kiss his wife for one year, but there is a proviso that if we all get tired of the proposition we can disorganize the club and no one will have broken a pledge.

"I have been into it now three weeks and am perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, as is my wife. I find that kissing is a filthy habit, and without it man can love a great deal more strongly."

Iceland Produces Coal.

A Copenhagen correspondent writes that a firm in that city has exhibited the first samples of coal from the large Icelandic coal bed recently discovered at Nordfjord. The coal is considered equal in quality to Northumbrian. Samples are being sent to the Danish Royal Agricultural society to be examined; also to Stockholm and Christiania. It is expected that the new coal bed will be valuable, at any rate, for local purposes.

But First China Must Pay, Pay, Pay.

There is a growing disposition among diplomats, says the Washington Star, to let China settle down and try to save up some money.

Reduced Rates to California, Queen & Crescent.

Special reduced rates to California, Queen & Crescent route. Great opportunity to visit the Pacific coast. Quick schedules and excellent train service. Ask Queen & Crescent ticket agents or address W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for particulars.

A bad complexion generally results from inactive liver and bowels. In all such cases DeWitt's Little Early Risers produce gratifying results. Charles W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

Going South?

If so, you secure many advantages by going via Cincinnati, the Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Ry. Its fast trains penetrate every part of the Central South. 24 hour schedule Cincinnati to Jacksonville and New Orleans. 9 hours to Chattanooga. 28 hours to Shreveport. 36 hours to Port Tampa. Observation, parlor and cafe cars—free reclining chairs—Through Pullmans to all important Southern cities.

Our booklets tell you the advantages we offer over other routes, and are sent for the asking. Why not write us about it?

W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., CINCINNATI.

WHITE STAR LINE

DAILY EXCURSIONS

TOLEDO To DETROIT St. Clair Flats, and Port Huron

By the Magnificent Steamers of the WHITE STAR LINE

Leaving foot of Madison Street Daily at 9.10 A. M. after arrival of morning trains. Returning, arrive Week Days 8.30 P. M., Sundays 9.00 P. M. Fare to Detroit, 75c. unlimited round trip, $1.25 Excursions to Detroit and return, Week Days $1, Sundays 50c. To Pt. Huron and return, a delightful two days' trip, only $2.00, meals and berth extra.

Special Rates to Societies

Close connections at Detroit with steamers for Mackinac, the "Soo," Duluth, etc. For further information see nearest Railroad Agent or write

C. F. BIELMAN, Tr. Mgr. A. W. COLTON, Gen. Agt. DETROIT, MICH. TOLEDO, O.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

Send 10 cents for 12 assorted pens. THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 26 John St., New York.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News Now is the time to subscribe,

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under the new schedule in effect, May 26, trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon.

For the East—2:12, 4:39, 8:05 a. m.; 1:12, 4:26, 7:55, 10:22 p. m.

For the West—4:12, 8:25, 10:00, 10:10 a. m.; 5:42, 9:35 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Agent.

VISIT WINONA LAKE.

An Attractive Summer Haven for Rest, Recreation, Entertainment.

Winona Lake, Ind., on the Pennsylvania Lines, is an attractive summer haven for persons who desire to combine devotion, entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation. This resort is the site of the Winona Assembly and Summer School, and is annually visited by many persons who are strengthened in mind by the excellent facilities for educational work, and invigorated in body by the health-giving influences for which Winona Lake is famous.

The season of 1901 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with fifteen-day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania Lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of season excursion tickets will also begin May 15 and continue daily until September 14. Excursion tickets will be good returning until September 17.

Full information about the attractions at "Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer School, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol. C. Dickey, Secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or to F. Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

REDUCED RATES.

Northwest, West, South and Southeast, Via Pennsylvania Lines.

The sale of special fare colonists' tickets to California, and settlers' tickets to the Northwest, West, South and Southeast has been resumed via Pennsylvania lines. Particular information about fares, through time and other details will be furnished upon application to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines.

Excursion tickets to New York, good for returning via Buffalo with stop-over at Pan-American Exposition, go on sale July 1 at principal ticket offices of Pennsylvania Lines.

A New York with trip stop-over privileges at the Pan-American Exposition, may be made on low fare excursion tickets obtainable at Pennsylvania Lines ticket offices after July 1.

C. A. & C. CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS R'Y.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	538	529	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND.....lv	*8 10	†1 20	*7 20	.....
Hudson.....	9 08	2 28	8 25	*10 46
AKRON.....ar	9 35	2 58	8 55	11 10
AKRON.....lv	9 35	2 58	8 55	11 10
Barberton.....	9 49	3 10	9 13	*11 30
ORRVILLE.....ar	10 25	3 55	9 53	508
ORRVILLE.....lv	10 30	8 55	10 08	a m
Millersburg.....	11 12	4 40	10 47	†5 46
Mt. Vernon.....	12 32	6 05	12 15	7 16
COLUMBUS.....ar	*1 50	†7 30	*1 40	†8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	p m	pm
COLUMBUS.....lv	*12 40	†8 55	*12 05	†5 35
Mt. Vernon.....	2 27	8 28	1 30	7 10
Millersburg.....	3 55	9 4	2 44	†8 35
ORRVILLE.....ar	4 45	10 30	3 33	505
ORRVILLE.....lv	4 55	10 40	3 38	p m
Barberton.....	5 38	11 18	4 07	*4 00
AKRON.....ar	5 55	11 38	4 25	4 17
AKRON.....lv	6 05	11 38	4 25	4 17
Hudson.....	6 35	12 05	4 55	*4 43
CLEVELAND.....ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

R. A. FORD Gen. Pass. Agt. Pittsburg, Pa

New Schedule on the W. & L. E. Ry to Take Effect Sunday, June 9.

Eastbound—No. 7, 9:15 a. m.; No 1, 1.57 p. m.; No. 3, 6:35 p. m.

Westbound—No. 4, 10:10 a. m., No. 2, 4:50 p. m.; No. 8, 7:15 p. m., stops here.

Above time is leaving time at Massillon.

Trains 7, 3, 4 and 8, daily.

Trains 1 and 2, daily except Sunday.

Parlor cars will run on trains 2 and 3 week days, and on Sundays on trains 3 and 4. W. R. HANSEN, Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect June 9, 1901.

Southbound (down)					Northbound (up)			
p m 1	p.m 13	a m 11	Lorain Branch		p.m 10	a.m 14	p.m 16
6 10	1 05	6 30	Lorain		3 05	11 15	7 05
6 1	1 [illegible]	6 44	Elyria		3 12	11 00	7 41
6 38	1 43	7 01	Grafton		2 56	10 47	7 23
6 58	2 1	7 20	Lester Junct		2 35	10 25	7 05
*5	*2	*1	Main Line		2	4	*6
					a m		
5 55	1 35	7 20	Cleveland		8 30	11 15	6 00
6 11	8 49	7 31	Brooklyn		8 33	11 01	5 46
7 06	2 31	8 21	Lester Junct		7 27	10 25	5 00
7 15	2 40	8 30	Medina		7 16	10 13	4 48
7 27	2 51	8 41	C Lake		7 02	10 01	4 35
7 37	2 59	8 50	Berlin		6 52	9 50	4 26
7 4	3 04	8 6	Sterling		6 16	9 56	4 20
8 07	3 23	9 16	Warwick		6 2	9 38	3 66
8 15	3 32	9 23	Canal Fulton		6 18	9 28	3 48
8 35	3 5	9 43	Ar. Dep.		6 00	9 05	3 30
			Massillon				
8 35	3 5	9 45	Ar. Dept.		6 00	9 0	8 30
8 51	4 06	9 56	Justus		5 45	8 50	3 18
9 20	4 37	10 30	Canal Dover		5 15	8 20	2 44
9 27	4 44	10 37	N Philadelphia		5 08	8 13	2 37
9 45	5 02	10 55	Uhrichsville		4 50	7 55	2 20
.....	6 05	12 10	Flushing		.. ..	6 57	1 20
.....	7 0	1 05	Bridgeport		.....	6 00	12 26
p. m	p m	p..m			a. m	a. m	p. m

Bridgeport Accommodation	North	South
	p.m	a m *7
Massillon	7 50	6 30
Justus	7 54	6 48
Canal Dover	7 02	7 21
New Philadelphia	6 55	7 28
Uhrichsville	8 38	7 45
Flushing	5 34	8 52
Bridgeport	4 30	10 00

Sunday trains at Massillon, northbound, 7:20 a. m., 3:30 p. m. arriving 7.50 p. m

Southbound—6:30 a. m., 9:41 a. m. 8:35 p.m.

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling

M. G. CARPEL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, June 24, 1901, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	

*Sundays excepted

All trains leaving Massillon after 6 30 a. m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Supt. Canton, O. or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. "B. & O. System." Taking Effect May 19, 1901. NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	* No. 8
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A10 30	P 3 30	P. 6 30
Canton	5 45	8 16	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 46	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 13
Cleveland	8 15	10 00	2 10	5 [illegible]	9 35

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 8.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 6
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A11 00	P11 20	P 8 25	P. 6 25
Akron	9 05	P12 20	12 15	4 35	7 35
Canton	9 41	1 08	1 15	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	...	6 10	9 20

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

C. W. BRIEDER Agent, 40 E. Main

Bear in mind the want columns is a good investment.

BEAUMONT OIL FIELDS.

Low Rates, Direct Line, Excellent Train Service via Queen & Crescent Route.

W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

All patrons of THE INDEPENDENT are requested to furnish copy for their advertisements not later than 9:30 a. m. of the day on which they are to appear. When sent in at a later hour, it may be necessary to delay their publication until the following day.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SCHOOL REPORT.

Statistics for Term Ending June 26.

THE DAILY ATTENDANCE

The Entire Enrollment of Pupils was 1901—Average Daily Attendance 1663—There were 198 Tardy Pupils and 31 Cases of Truancy—Long List of Pupils Who were Present and Punctual Each Half Day of the Term.

The following report shows the enrollment of pupils in the Massillon public schools, average number belonging, average daily attendance, absence, etc., for the term ending June 26, 1901:

Entire enrollment	1901
Enrollment less re-enrollments	1864
Average number belonging	1777
Average daily attendance	1663
Per cent of attendance on No. belonging	94
Per cent of attendance on enrollment	89
Absence in days	7600
Different pupils absent	1513
Absence in days caused by sickness	2283
Different pupils absent on account of sickness	636
Number present every half day	377
Number punctual every half day	355
Cases of tardiness	317
Number of pupils tardy	198
Cases of truancy	31
Different pupils who were truants	27
Re-enrollments of the first class	37
Re-enrollments of the second class	38

The enrollment was distributed by grades, as follows: High school, 138; grammar (6th, 7th and 8th years), 399; secondary (4th and 5th years), 436; primary (1st, 2d and 3d years), 891.

Enrollment in different buildings: North street, 438; East street, 352; Tremont street, 584; Cherry street, 111; West Main street, 109, Richville avenue, 89; State street, 218.

Number of teachers employed, including special teachers, substitute and superintendent, 48.

The following pupils were present and punctual each half day of the term:

High school—Estella Digel, Elizabeth Miller, Louisa Nill, Iris Haverstack, Gertrude Schmader, Matilda Schuster, Frank Humberger, Ray List, Herman Albrecht, Joseph Riese, Chester Haring, Charles Hostetler, Walter Schott, Lewis Shoemaker, Urban Waltz.

Grammar grades—Bessie Geis, Irene Schrader, Florence Von Kanel, Inez Slater, Edmund Archer, Walter Garrigues, Tom Koons, Lloyd Young, Estella Haag, Howard Doll, Robert Klotz, Earl Marsh, Bessie Spuhler, Margery Miller, Etta Hostetler, Perry Shepard, Hazel Hankins, Ethel Morgan, Sarah Wood, Helen Shafer, Orin Swier, Minnie Eberly, Lela McAllister, Fay Arthur, Grace Graybill, Arthur Dillion, Mae Doyle, Flossie Hartman, Willie Burkhart, Wilhelm Diefenbacher, Flossie Ames, Hazel Higginbotham, Ernest Dinglestedt, Clarence Rimmele, Clarence Haag, Walter Myers.

Secondary grades—Verna Agler, Helen Nill, Neil Schworm, Priscilla Burry, Marion Benedict, Emma Jones, Lucile Wagner, Thomas Kay, Clarence De Vore, Lucile Marx, Edith McCollum, Jennie Snyder, Warren Krisher, Albert Koontz, Castor Wolfe, Hermann Foss, Homer Kandel, Anna Meyer, Henry Frieg, Hazel Angerman, Estella Lohrer, Clara Strauss, Estella Snyder, Walter Wolf, Coy Arthur, Hazel Hann, Irene Jones, Hazel Rose.

Primary grades—Homer Snyder, Ralph Brenner, Helen Burry, Ralph Geis, Clarence Oliver, Hornsby Oliver, Harvey Hankins, Willard Vogt, Pearl Hostetler, Frank Oberlin, Harry Worthington, John Burkhart, Elmer Angermann, Juliette Berger, Myrtle Hann, Edna Pider, Viola Paroz, Florence Kimball, Clara Halblaub, Victor Buchanan, Archie Hann, Helen Halblaub, Ruth Knight, Nellie Griffith, Robert Kandle, Harry Graybill, Karl Diefenbacher, Karl Keller, Harvey Klein, Ira McCauley, Edna English, Irl Metzgar, Paul Sargent, Edna Young, Helen Specht, Hazel Hunter, Gladys Hose, Dessie Swan, Clarence Bartholemy.

In addition to the above the following pupils were present and punctual every half day of the term ending June 24, 1901.

High school—Lillian Digel, Elma Seufts, Gertude Kent, Melville Limbach, Ralph E. Oberlin, Clarence Lipps, Howard Yost, John Beatty, Edwin Jones.

Grammar grades—Gwendolen Benedict, Jennie Brown, Goldie Hissong, Ellen Hankins, Bessie Yost, Dwight Beatty, Walter Rauber, Sydney Reed, Melville Schworm, Grace Doll, May List, Orva Paul, Edna Sturgis, Don De Weese, Anna Darr, Walter Haring, Milton Dumble, Eugene Rigdon, Ruth McCaughey, Florence Sibila, Helen Spuhler, Fred Fisher, Herbert Kratsch, George Jones, Ernest Limbaugh, Ora Karch, Ettie M. Reeves, Louisa Halblaub, Nella M. Smith, Fred Burroway, Andrew Miller, William Schnierle, Le Verne Traphagen, Mollie Broda, Hulda Schott, Frank Jenner, Grace McIsaac, Edna Hall, Howard Black, Roy English, John Reeves, Warren Schultz, Lillie Bullach, Maggie Broda, Fannie Knight, Harry Craig, Herbert Donat, Lyman Tucker, Ruth Darr, Alice Hoch.

Secondary grades—Howard Hoch, Pearl Bender, Myrtle Capion, Hazel Neidlinger, Gertrude Pease, Verna Stahl, Lewis Snyder, Harry Theis, Karl Krayer, Lucile Garrett, Helen Putman, Lucile Snyder, Ray Squires, Paul Williams, Frank Wood, Ruth Nelson, Urlin Becker, Nellie Bay, Mary Goudy, Martha Kester, Celesta Martin, Tressie Ruwarti, Florence Snyder, Florence Hardy, Thomas Hardy, Carl Abel, Ernest Pitts, Gertrude Koontz, Irene Parez, Martha Broda, John Halblaub, Martin Limbaugh, William Wenzinger, George Edwards, Nellie Caler, Eva Karch, Rosa Snyder, George B. Appleby, Loy Arthur, John G. Charlton, John Davis, Harry Wagner, Myrtle Frazier, Alvina Halblaub, Fay Lohr, Sarah Schworm, Mary Lee, Harry Buchanan, Harold Geis, Otis Heckendorn, William Leahy, Isaac Williams, Myrtle Graber, Emma Harmon, Edna Slusser, Ena Vogt, Ethel Vogt, Katharine Bogardus, Chas. Daniels, Grace Hardgrove, Earl Diehm, Willie Wecker, Eva Barthelemy, Mabel Hose, Florence Keifaber, Hazel Shearer.

Primary grades—Willard Smith, Freda Meuser, Anna Pahlau, Jacob Austin, Ralph Budd, John Graze, Albert Krayer, Helen Gill, Edith Davis, Earl Geis, Clark Smith, Helen Schworm, Ruth Hemperly, Helen Mills, Willard Rider, Burton Headley, Frank McQuillen, Philip Wagner, Harold Warren, LeRoy Swartz, Grace Graber, Ethel Wood, Nellie Becker, Walter Clementz, Cleo Doyle, Lauriston Miller, Harry Wolcott, Richard Wiseman, Charles Jones, Grace Snyder, Gladys Baum, Zerola Kurtz, Eva Porter, Nellie Williams, Bessie Wilkins, Walter Kester, Walter Graber, Albert Geschwind, Edward Sylvis, Willie Williams, Willow Buzzle, Willard Richards, Lee Stahl, Ralph Biddle, Vada Buzzle, Paul Bastic, Oscar Culler, Rudolph Ehmer, Albert Gephart, Howard Geschwind, Cletus Wampler, Carl Wensinger, William Quinn, Katie Broda, Helen Hirt, Marie Heitzman, Myrtle Mendline, Viola Paul, Nellie Pider, Jasper Greeu, Alexander Miller, Clarence Paroz, Harold Snyder, Perry Slusser, Leland Williams, Hilda Berger, Leilah Buzzle, Ruth Geis, Helen Henderson, Marguerite Hullinger, Marie Lohrer, Edna Printz, Lucile Hinder, Fred Kinney, Maud Schworm, Richard Bremcamp, Howard Davies, Fremont Meyer, William Schindler, Harold Smith, Harry Thompson, William Wagner, Gladys Hoover, Eugenia Ielsch, Stella Teeple, William Arthur, Albert Breckel, Ernest Diefenbacher, Earl Ehret, Russell Hedd, Franklin Wolf, Edna Davies, Clara Hemperly, Bertille Kroft, Irwin Heintzelman, Harry White, Harry Wells, Per Lee Miller, Michael Murphy, Milo Stoner, Fred Walter, Karl Naumann, Per Lee Rauber, Richard Pueguer, Ruth Gise, Stella Gise, Alice Roderick, Clara Weller, Pauline Zepp, Edward Schaar, William Specht, Florence Bittner, Laura Eisenbrei, Florence Fetzer, Ruth Schrader, Florence Wagner, Herman Zepp, Florence Kohl.

The following pupils from the eighth year have reached the required standard and have been promoted to the high school:

East street building, 22—Huntington Reed, Sterling Conn, Carl Segner, Glenn Miller, Earl Marsh, Fred Lehman, Frank Shoemaker, John Jacobs, Harold Smith, Fred Gans, Howard Lanning, May Boe, Alma Digel, Pearl Kiehl, Olive Neidlinger, Margery Miller, Marjorie Snyder, Bessie Spuhler, Mary Oberlin, Anna Jarvis, Grace Lowry, Lilian Young.

Tremont street building, 24—Newton Fetter, Fred Fischer, Karl Geltz, George Jones, Edward Kaylor, Lewis Kouth, Herbert Kratsch, Ernest Limbaugh, Harold Snyder, Orin J. Swier, Fay Arthur, Jeannette Davenport, Minnie Eberly, Grace Graybill, Louisa Halblaub, Beatrix Huber, Ora Karch, Lela McAllister, Sarah Nelson, Gwendolin Packer, Ettie M. Reeves, Reta Rossman, Lucile Schrock, Nella M. Smith.

State street building, 21—Harry Craig, Herbert Donat, Clarence Haag, Ralph Hipp, Harry Mellon, Ralph McLain, Walter Myers, Malcolm Newstetter, Charles Reese, Roy Schrader, Aaron Sonnhalter, Lyman Tucker, Ernest Young, Frank Stocker, Carrie Burkle, Alice Hoch, Edna Hoch, Dollie Oberlin, Verna Skeels, Elizabeth Uhlendorff, Edna Koons.

EDMUND A. JONES, Superintendent.

The Best Remedy for Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

PICKED UP.

Hundreds of Massillon People Volunteer Evidence That Dispels Doubt.

The columns of this paper are day-by-day publishing fresh evidence from Massillon people which establishes more fully the great reputation of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills—the manner in which they take hold of the run down and debilitated is so quickly picked up by their use home evidence is plentiful.

Mr. Chas. Huth, of No. 31 North Mill street, Massillon, O., says: "I was very nervous, debilitated and felt generally miserable—dull, lacked energy. I was advised to try Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills and got them at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. The medicine is a fine one—my strength came back, the nerves grew steady and a feeling of energy and life came back. I like the Nerve Pills very much.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D. are on every package

DeWitt's Witch Hazel should be promptly applied to cuts, burns and scalds. It soothes, and quickly heals the injured part. There are worthless counterfeits, be sure to get DeWitt's. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

Get your shoes repaired by Herman R. Hintz, finest and neatest repair work in the city. Open evenings till 8 o'clock. South Erie street, over Miller's jewelry store.

A UNIQUE SENTENCE.

THE NOVEL PENALTY A JUDGE IMPOSED UPON TWO MEN.

Both Prisoners Were Condemned to Jail Until One of Them, a College Graduate, Taught the Other How to Read and Write.

Along in the seventies the late Judge Arnold Krekel was holding court at Jefferson City, relates an old timer, when there appeared before him two men charged and indicted for a violation of the United States laws, one of whom will be called Brown. He was charged with cutting timber on the public domain. Brown was about 40 years old and had been reared on the border in Arkansas and never had any opportunities for schooling, hence was unable to read or write. In his endeavors to get a living he had cut timber suitable for making ax handles on United States lands, which led to his arrest and imprisonment. The other man will be called Jones, for the real name of both men are not known in the memory of any one who witnessed the incident.

Jones was charged with and indicted for having sold liquor to the Indians. Mr. Jones was a native of New York, a graduate of Union college and was educated for a lawyer. He possessed a highly cultured mind, a good Latinist and thoroughly scholarly in all sorts of books. Not succeeding in his profession in his native state, more from lack of application than otherwise, he left that country and plunged into the great west and located nobody knew where, but he drifted into the lower strata of society, and to obtain the necessaries of life he resorted to "bootlegging" among the red men of the Indian Territory border. His arrest and imprisonment followed.

The two men were arraigned before Judge Krekel and the indictments read. They both pleaded guilty and threw themselves upon the mercy of the court. The court questioned both prisoners at length and drew from each his history. He recounted the wrongs they had been guilty of against society. He did this in a kindly tone and manner, suggesting in a mild form that both might have been useful members of some community had they sought honorable means and methods to secure a livelihood.

The court seemed puzzled how to assess a punishment that would meet the ends of justice and protect the government, its lands, its wards and society. Finally, sitting upright in his chair, looking over his glasses as both men stood before him, in a voice little louder and more positive than usual he said:

"Mr. Brown, it is the sentence of the court that you be confined in the Cole county jail until you are educated to read and write." The judge then turned his eyes upon the other prisoner at the bar and, possibly in a louder voice, said, "Mr. Jones, it is the sentence of the court that you be confined in the Cole county jail until you have taught Mr. Brown to read and write, and I enjoin upon the keeper of the jail to afford you every facility possible with the safe keeping of his prisoners."

The lawyers and spectators in court looked with astonishment at each other as the sentence was concluded, and the marshal led the prisoners out of the courtroom.

It was the second term of the court after this incident when the marshal conducted Brown and Jones into court, and it was announced by the court that Brown had completed his education—ready to graduate—able to read and write. Judge Krekel looked over his glasses and asked that the prisoner give him an evidence of his being able to read. Brown stood up and read a few paragraphs from a newspaper to the satisfaction of the court, when he said, "Mr. Clerk, will you let him sit at a table and write me a letter?"

Paper, pen, ink and a seat were furnished Brown, who went to work to write a letter to the court. For some time the poor fellow struggled with the task, and in the meantime Jones was very nervous, fearing he would be compelled to go back to jail and "take up school" again. Finally the clerk said, "May it please your honor, the prisoner can write, but cannot form sentences to make it intelligible."

"Mr. Clerk," said the court, not taking his eyes from the court docket he was looking at, "you will dictate a letter for him and see what headway he makes with that." The clerk dictated a letter that the prisoner wrote quite readily, which subsequently was passed up to the court, who read the same, and after giving the prisoners a short lecture both were discharged and walked from the courtroom free men.—Jefferson City Tribune.

Fish That Change Color.

It has been found that certain prawns, common along the coasts of England, change their color at least twice every 24 hours in order to harmonize with the stronger or weaker light prevailing near the surface or in the deeper water. As evening approaches these fish lose their distinctive day colors, and all assume a transparent azure hue. The change begins with a reddish glow, followed by a green tinge which gradually melts into blue. The day and night change has become so habitual that specimens kept in perpetual light or perpetual darkness nevertheless undergo the periodic alteration of color.

Dietary Repartee.

"I think," said A. Bronson Alcott in one of his conversations, "when a man lives on beef, he becomes something like an ox. If he eats mutton, he becomes sheepish, and if he feeds upon pork may he not become swinish?"

"That may be," said Dr. Walker, "but when a man lives on nothing but vegetables I think he is apt to be pretty small potatoes."

Why We Eat Oysters Raw.

Dr. William Roberts in his interesting lectures on the digestive ferments writes: "Our practice in regard to the oyster is quite exceptional and furnishes a striking example of the general correctness of the popular judgment on dietetic questions. The oyster is almost the only animal substance which we eat habitually and by preference in the raw or uncooked state, and it is interesting to know that there is a sound physiological reason at the bottom of this preference.

"The fawn colored mass which constitutes the dainty of the oyster is its liver, and this is little less than a heap of glycogen. Associated with the glycogen, but withheld from actual contact with it during life, is its appropriate digestive ferment, the hepatic diastase. The mere crushing of the dainty between the teeth brings these two bodies together, and the glycogen is at once digested without other help by its own diastase.

"The oyster in the uncooked state or merely warmed is, in fact, self digestive. But the advantage of this provision is wholly lost by cooking, for the heat immediately destroys the associated ferment, and a cooked oyster has to be digested, like any other food, by the eater's own digestive powers."

Lincoln as a Life Saver.

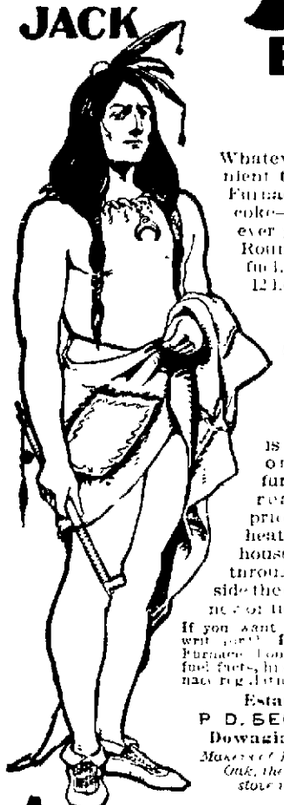
William A. Newell, who had the rare distinction of being governor of two states—New Jersey and Washington—told in Success of his romantic experiences as a congressman in 1849, when he originated the life saving service by offering a resolution in the house of representatives to appropriate money to save lives imperiled by the sea. Fellow members of congress at that session were John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Newell said:

"Various objections were made to my motion, the strongest of which was that the scheme was impracticable. I laid the matter before a great many senators and members, speaking to them in person. Ex-President John Quincy Adams occupied a seat just behind mine and after the reading of the resolution clerk leaned forward and said to me, 'I would like to see that resolution.' I sent for it and handed it to him. He read it over carefully and, handing it to me, said, with a smile: 'It is good. I hope it will prevail.' Abraham Lincoln also read it and said: 'Newell, that is a good measure. I will help you. I am something of a life saver myself, for I invented a scow that righted itself on the Mississippi sand bars.'"

A Pot Walloper.

The parliamentary register for 1896 showed that there was then only one pot walloper in all England. One seeing the term for the first time might easily imagine that a pot walloper was a species of ichthyosaurus or some other reptile of a past age. It will be discovered upon inquiry, however, that the term "pot walloper" is literally one who boils a pot and was applied to voters in certain boroughs of England where, before the passage of the reform bill of 1832, the qualifications for suffrage was to have boiled (walloped) his own pot in the parish for six months.

DOE WAH JACK



Economical Fuel

Whatever fuel is most economical, most convenient to your house, can be used in a Round Oak Furnace—chunks of wood, soft coal, hard coal, coke—anything that fire will consume. Whatever you put in it will give most heat, because Round Oak Furnaces waste no fuel: burn all the fuel, the gases, and most of the smoke. Keep fire 12 hours with wood, 24 hours with coal. The

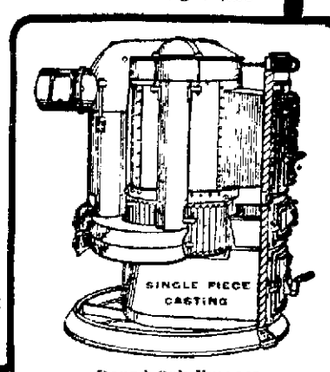
Round Oak Furnace

is solidly constructed and is airtight (the only airtight furnaces), and is reasonable in price. All of the heat goes into the house—no waste through flues outside the casing, chimney or the cellar.

If you want a furnace, write for Round Oak Furnace Book—full of fuel facts, hints on furnace regulation, etc.

Estate of P. D. BECKWITH, Dowagiac, Mich.

Manufacturers of Beckwith's Round Oak, the most famous stove in the world.



Round Oak Furnace with outer casing removed.

Round Oak Furnaces are for sale in Massillon by A. J. Paul.

FROM OHIO.

To Missouri and Tennessee Without Changing Cars.

The opening of the Akron route to Kentucky, Tennessee and the South, and to Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and the Southwest has greatly increased the traveling conveniences for residents of Northeastern Ohio. They may board the St. Louis express at Warren, Ravenna, Akron, Orrville or Millersburg and go through to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville without stepping from the train. The same convenience is offered by the Nashville express over this route, which also has coach service from the stations mentioned through Cincinnati and Louisville to points in Kentucky and Tennessee. Coach and sleeping car passengers on this train may go through to Nashville, Tenn., without change.

The through service is particularly convenient for persons wishing to make trips between Northeastern Ohio and the Southwest and South. Information about time of through trains, fares and other particulars may be ascertained by communicating with ticket agents of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railway and Pennsylvania lines, or by addressing C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

"I wish to truthfully state to you and the readers of these few lines that your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is without question the best and only cure for dyspepsia that I have ever come in contact with and I have used many other preparations." John Beam, West Middlesex, Pa. No preparation equals Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, as it contains all the natural digestants. It will digest all kinds of food and can't help but do you good. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main street.

The Pains of Kidney Disease

Warn You Against the Most Dreadfully Fatal of Disorders. You Can be Cured by Promptly Using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Pain is nature's signal whereby she warns man of approaching danger. Few diseases are so dreadfully fatal as disorders of the kidneys and few are accompanied by more severe pains and discomforts.

One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy aching in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for twenty-four hours you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. J. Curtiss, a well known R. R. engineer, living at 191 Murry street, Binghamton, N. Y., writes:

"Soon after going on the road I began to be troubled by severe pains in my back accompanied by such terrible weakness that I was obliged to stop work for days at a time.

"Hearing of the good results obtained by uring Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I gave them a trial. They helped me almost immediately, and now I can truthfully say that I am as well as any man, thanks to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

See that you get the genuine, with portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase.

For Sale by E. S. Craig.

BAR-BEN

.....BUILDS UP THE.....

BODY, BRAIN and NERVES

and purifies the blood. It infuses new vigor and vitality into the weak, nervous and broken down system, stops all unnatural drains and causes a general feeling of health power and vitality. Within three days after taking the first dose you will notice the return of the old vim, snap and energy you have counted as lost forever. While the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit, BAR-BEN makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect and the nerves strong and steady as steel. BAR BEN is especially efficacious for weak women.

All druggists, 50 cents or mailed sealed on receipt of price. Write for free sample.

The Bar-Ben Remedies Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by J. M. Schuckers and Rider & Snyder

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free. Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago.

Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.
Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main St.
L. A. McCuen, No 5 West Main St

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St.,		$400 to	$600
14	" " Chester "	250 "	500
17	" " Edwin "	200 "	450
18	" " Dwight "	250 "	450
7	" " George "	225 "	250
13	" " Johnson St.	200 "	275
6	" " Kent St		300
18	" " off Akron St		150
8	" off Waechter St	$150-	200

1 lot on East Oak Street.

Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

THE BEE HIVE — THE BEE HIVE

Great Sale of Hosiery

COMMENCING SATURDAY, JULY 6th.

In this sale you can choose from

200 Doz. Manufacturers' Samples of Women's and Men's Plain and Fancy Hosiery at Prices

About One-Half Less than Actual Value.

For convenience we have grouped them into lots as follows:

60 doz. Women's Black Lace Stripe Hose	10c	10 doz. Women's Fancy Colored and Black Lace Stripe Hose	50c
20 doz. Women's Black and Fancy Hose	15c	40 doz. Men's Half Hose, Lace Stripe, plain and fancies	17c
50 doz. Women's Fancy Colored and Black Lace Stripe Hose	25c	20 doz. Men's Half Hose, Lace Stripe, plain and fancy colorings	29c

CLOSING SALE OF STYLISH MILLINERY.

We have started a general clearing of this stock. Everything is to be closed out quickly. It is your opportunity to buy this season's latest styles in millinery at

Most Attractive Under-Value Prices:

Assorted Untrimmed Hats, values up to 69c	19c	Trimmed Hats in the latest effects, $2.49 values	98c
Assorted Untrimmed Hats, values up to $2.00	49c	White Duck Ready-to-Wear Hats with polka dot band	49c
One lot of New Stylish Sailors	19c	Assorted kinds of Flowers that sold up to 50c, now	15c
One lot of Sailors prettily draped with Silk Mull	39c	Flowers and Foliage that sold up to $1.75, now	50c

ALLMAN & PUTMAN. ALLMAN & PUTMAN

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TURNED DOWN BRIBE,

Did Bryan--Refnsed to see Delegation of Aguinaldo's Countrymen.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE GOOD.

Also Declined Proposed $100,000 Contribution—Other Terms Offered by Filipinos—Nebraskan Confirms the Story—Visiting Sister at Salem, Ill.

Salem, Ills., July 10.—William J. Bryan, who is in this city visiting his sister, confirmed the statement that Aguinaldo's agents attempted to corrupt him during the last presidential campaign. Mr. Bryan read carefully an article published in reference to the matter. He nodded affirmatively as his eyes passed over the statement that told of the offer of the leader of the Filipinos. Having finished he laid down the paper and said:

"Yes, that statement is substantially correct."

Mr. Bryan then explained how the offer was made and refused. Some time before the emissaries of Aguinaldo called at the Hoffman house in New York last fall, Mr. Bryan received a letter telling him that Aguinaldo's representatives would call, and they would make the proposition to Mr. Bryan that Aguinaldo would give $100,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.

In addition they would promise for the Filipino leader that he would surrender if the Nebraskan were elected, and that the surrender would be immediate and unconditional. In return they would exact a promise that a reasonable form of government, founded on the principles in force in the United States, begiven to the Filipinos.

When the Filipino agents appeared at the Hoffman house, Mr. Bryan refused to see them. They clamored for an audience with Mr. Bryan or some one who represented him.

To all these appeals the Nebraskan was deaf. He not only refused to see them, but he refused to delegate to any one in authority to consider the proposition they might make.

Finally, after trying to the utmost to get to Mr. Bryan and put the proposition before him, they abandoned the plan and took the advice of some of the attaches of the national headquarters staff, which was to leave New York and report to their principals that the Democrats would have nothing to do with the overtures made.

MOB SMASHES CHAIRS.

Popular Indignation Against Paying For Reserved Chairs In New York Park.

New York, July 10.—The demonstration against the reserved park chairs, for the use of which a fee is charged, were continued in Madison square park. A mob several hundred strong took the police by surprise and began a wholesale destruction of the chairs at the north end of the park. The attendant in charge was swept from his feet and carried down with his property. The chairs were scattered over the pathways and the police reserves were unable to quell the riot for a time. They charged with drawn clubs and several men were arrested.

One of the occupants of a pay chair was Terry McGovern, the pugilist, who called upon one of the attendants "to come and collect." The attendant, however, did not accept the invitation. In the early evening at Madison square the crowd kept growing larger and larger and blocked the path where the pay chairs were. The police were practically unable to clear a passage way. Two men sat down. One of the chair men attempted to collect from these men. They only laughed at him, and another attendant, without further parley, walked to the rear of the chairs and dumped the occupants out. This precipitated a squabble, and as the cheering crowd encouraged the men to "stand by their guns," the police interfered and the two men and the second attendant were marched to the police station. The attendant was not held but one of the men was, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

INSANE MAN KILLS WOMAN.

Assault and Mutilation of a Young Girl May Have Also Been Committed by Him.

Denver, July 10.—Mrs. Armenia Bullis, 62 years old, was killed on a lonely road near the east city limits, being stabbed to the heart, and Jessie Kinport, 14 years of age, was assaulted at her home and terribly mutilated with a knife. Christian Jensen, a farm hand, who is in custody, has confessed to the killing of Mrs. Bullis. He says she ran against him on the road, and, believing she had a gun, he stabbed her. He talks incoherently, and is believed to be insane.

Mrs. Bullis lived on a small farm, and was walking home when murdered. Jensen was employed by her several years ago.

Chief of Police Armstrong is of the opinion that the assault upon Jessie Kinport was not committed by Jensen, although some circumstances point to him as the guilty person. The girl was alone at her home in this city when assaulted, her mother, a widow, having gone to the theater with a friend. The man who assaulted the girl gained entrance to the house through a window. He choked her, cut her in the abdomen and otherwise maltreated her. She was found lying on an ash dump about midnight by searchers, after an alarm had been given by her mother, who on returning home found her child's bed empty and bloodstained. Physicians believe the girl will recover.

THE BLACK VENUS.

An Ugly Stone Figure Worshiped by Peasants of Brittany.

Even false religions die hard, and there are reminders of all extinct faiths still existing in the world. One of the most curious relics of paganism which are still worshiped in a Christian country is the gigantic black stone figure of a woman which is to be found in a forest of the district of Morbihan, in Brittany.

It is known as the "Black Venus," but probably dates far back of the time when the Greeks and Romans worshiped that goddess. Antiquarians assert that this ugly idol belongs to the age of the serpent worshipers, one of whose subterranean temples is in the neighborhood. This would make the figure far older than the Christian era.

The statue is that of a huge, uncouth woman, with a sullen, angry countenance, her form enveloped in a loose mantle.

The superstitious Bretons have always worshiped the figure, asserting that it has power over the weather and the crops. If the idol is neglected, they declare that the grain dies on the ear, and if the anger of the black woman is further roused a tidal wave sweeps over Morbihan.

Twice the stone was cast into the sea by pious folk who hoped thereby to put an end to this idolatry, and twice the peasants dragged it back and set up an altar before it.

About two centuries ago Count Pierre de Lannion, on whose estate the figure stood, in order to save the statue from both friends and enemies, dragged it by 40 yoke of oxen to his own chateau and set it up in the courtyard. He cut an inscription on the base of the pedestal, declaring the figure to be a Venus carved by Cæsar's soldiers.

The count and his chateau are both gone, but the huge black woman, overgrown with moss, still stands in the forest, and the peasants still beseech her to bless their crops.

TEACHING A YOUNG LARK.

How Its Mother Coaches It to Hop About and Fly.

J. M. Barrie, the noted Scottish story writer, in Scribner's Magazine told how a young lark got its first lesson.

A baby lark had got out of its nest sideways, a fall of a foot only, but a dreadful drop for a baby.

"You can get back this way," its mother said, and showed it the way But when the baby tried to leap it fell on its back. Then the mother marked out lines on the ground on which it was to practice hopping, and it got along beautifully so long as the mother was there every moment to say, "How wonderfully you hop!"

"Now teach me to hop up," said the little lark, meaning that it wanted to fly, and the mother tried to do it in vain. She could soar up, up, very bravely, but she could not explain how she did it.

"Wait till the sun comes out after the rain," she said, half remembering.

"What is sun? What is rain?" the little bird asked. "If you cannot teach me to fly, teach me to sing."

"When the sun comes out after rain," the mother replied, "then you will know how to sing."

The rain came and glued the little bird's wings together.

"I shall never be able to fly or sing," it wailed.

Then of a sudden it began to blink its eyes, for a glorious light had spread over the world, catching every leaf and twig and blade of grass in tears and putting a smile in every tear. The baby bird's breast swelled, it did not know why; it fluttered from the ground, it did not know why.

"The sun has come out after the rain!" it trilled. "Thank you, sun! Thank you! Thank you! Oh, mother, did you hear me? I can sing."

Then it floated up, up, calling, "Thank you, thank you, thank you!" to the sun. "Oh, mother, do you see me? I am flying!"

A Good Memory.

A bad memory in most cases might be more properly described as one rusting from sheer want of use. The fact is our brain cells are always "ready to oblige," but we do not give them sufficient encouragement in their well meant efforts. Naturally the individual may cultivate a memory for certain details more readily than for others, but the general basis of all recollective acts is the same, and there is no department of human mental activity in which the motto that "practice makes perfect" holds more truly than in the science of mnemonics. The view may be expressed, indeed, that we never forget anything presented to our brain cells When we say we have forgotten, we really mean that we cannot find the mental photographic negative whence we can print off a positive reproduction.—London Chronicle.

From an Author's Notebook.

The following is an extract from the diary of an impecunious author: "Rose at 5 and had a sonnet and a glass of cold water for breakfast. I retired early in the evening without supper, as I feared the neighbors would be annoyed by the rattling of the knives and forks."—Atlanta Constitution.

Trimming Her Sails a Bit.

Nannie—Oh, dear; my face is so freckled! It's just awful!

Aunt Hannah—I wouldn't fret, Nannie. Of course the freckles are not very becoming, but, then, you know, they serve to cover up your features.—Boston Transcript.

Silkworms and their eggs were first brought to Europe in the sixth century of our era. A couple of monks who had traveled in China as missionaries brought away a quantity of the cocoons concealed in their walking sticks.

WITH THE DOCTORS

Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman of Kalamazoo, Mich., claims to have discovered a new tuberculosis cure. In explaining his discovery he says:

"I began experimenting ten years ago. Medical men have long known that tuberculosis bacilli cannot live in the presence of copper. One-fifth of 1 per cent solution of copper in a drop of water will kill an entire colony of tuberculosis bacilli in a test tube in 15 minutes. But the trouble has been that science has failed to discover any means by which copper can be introduced into the systems of human beings or any vertebrate animals. The blood of all vertebrates contains iron and not copper, while the blood of invertebrates contains copper and not iron.

"It was to the discovery of some means of introducing copper into the blood of vertebrate animals that I directed my experiments, and I have discovered a salt of copper which accomplishes the purpose. I give two substances in solution in milk, and the fat in the milk prevents an immediate union, so that the substances are taken into the system in a nascent state. I introduce hemocyanin, displacing the menoferric elements, or, in common language, copper in place of iron, and the tuberculosis bacilli cannot exist under such conditions. To introduce the copper it is first necessary to exhaust a part of the iron in the blood, and I have found a means for doing this."

A Remarkable Operation.

Dr. Seyfried, the famous Berlin surgeon, has just received the congratulations of his professional brethren on a successful operation believed to be unique. He removed a portion of a workman's skull, pulverized by the blow of an iron bolt, and filled the cavity with bone from the skull of an ox, carefully pared down and carved to fit the hole. The skin was laid over the injury and healed naturally. The patient experienced no ill effects.

Red Hair and Rheumatism.

Among the various warning signs given by Dr. Still as leading one to look out for rheumatism is red hair. He suggests that this color of the hair may be only the index of some fine peculiarity, perhaps in the chemistry of metabolism, which produces a soil favorable to rheumatic infection. At any rate, it is one of the many little indications which are sometimes of value in leading to the early detection of rheumatism in a child.

Medical Use of Wood Pulp.

A novel use for wood pulp has been found. It makes an excellent water dressing for wounds, as it absorbs much water and retains it well, evaporation being very slow. The pulp also retains heat well, so that it will serve for a hot poultice as well as a cold dressing, and it can be medicated with drugs at will without exerting any altering action upon them.

To Cure Astigmatism.

An eminent fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, in England, Claude Worth, is much worked up over the number of squint eyed children in the world. He says that this deformity can be prevented if the parents take the child when it is young and have it treated not only to glasses, but to a daily application of a drop of atropine in the good eye.

The Latest Disease.

A new disease is announced, hatched, full fledged, from the scientific conquests of physicians. "Microbiophobia," the disease in question, is a horror of microbes. This fear is manifested in those attacked by a permanent state of mistrust of all external objects, animated or not, which in their sick brains they consider as capable of giving them some infectious disease.

An Opening For Our Medicos.

A prominent Liverpool shipowner well known in the United States has just founded an "international fellowship" in University college, Liverpool, open for competition by members of American universities and medical schools.

Hydrophobia Fallacy.

It is a mistaken idea that merely angry dogs can cause hydrophobia. The animal must be rabid, at least in the early stages of the disease.

How Animal Waste Is Used.

The utilization of animal waste presents an extensive field. In the large pig killing establishments in this country and some in England and Ireland there is literally nothing lost save the squeal. An organization in Paris known as the Society For Promoting the Use of Horseflesh claims to have provided Paris between 1866 and 1881 with 67,809,460 pounds of meat. With us the wornout and dead horses come out from factory yards, the flesh as oil for soapmakers and leather dressers and the bones as oil, fat, glue and fertilizer, to say nothing of the large quantities sold for cat's meat.

Novel Uses For Peat Wood.

Peat wood is adapted perfectly as a material for street paving, being absolutely free from dust, noiseless and exceedingly durable. Natural wood blocks, on the other hand, do not resist atmospheric influences sufficiently and soon warp. Peat wood is suited also excellently for railroad sleepers. Screws, rivets and nails become fastened therein as firmly as in the best of oak.

Formaline as a Preservative.

One of the most remarkable uses of formaline, the new chemical which is a preparation of formaldehyde, is in the preservation of animals collected by students of natural history. This chemical not only preserves the form and color true to nature, but it retains the true posture of the subject treated with it.

THE HONEYBEE.

Its Curious Jaws and Its Wonderful Little Tongue.

With the closest scrutiny it becomes evident that the bee does not, like other creatures, house its tongue in its mouth, but neatly folds it back beneath its head. Bumblebees, when disturbed, have a way of threatening with their jaws, while the honeybee has the more direct method of settling intruders with her sting.

The jaws of the bee are very creditable organs and can give quite a formidable nip. Catch a bee in a net and see how viciously it will bite at the meshes, working its jaws sideways instead of up and down.

We call this wonderful implement of the bee a tongue, but in reality it is more than this, for the whole arrangement consists of two slender filaments called maxillæ, the under lip and the actual tongue. If a drop of honey lies near the surface of a flower, the slender, active tongue, darting out from the case formed by the maxillæ, licks it up with the same ease that a dog licks a plate. Should the tube of the flower be elongated the bee has at command another length of tongue, which is shot out from within and shuts up like a telescope when no longer wanted.

To appreciate fully this delicate organ you should watch the bee separate it into its component parts and clean it out. The lengthening process of the proboscis, as the tongue and its allied parts are sometimes called, is accomplished by a series of springs and hinges. In addition to this telescoping power, the tongue is a hairy member, the hairs arranged in rings, the longest ones toward the center. They assist in lifting in the nectar and in pumping it into the mouth. Thence it goes to the honey sack.—Chautauquan.

PITH AND POINT.

Very few people want to know the truth unless it fits their prejudice.

Every one who doesn't like you is looking for a chance to laugh at you.

A great deal of nerve is sometimes necessary to keep from being cranky.

You know a whole lot if you know enough to know you don't know anything.

When a boy is not invited to a party, he hangs around the outside to see how things are going.

When a dressmaker makes a quilt out of silk scraps, the women begin to look at her with suspicion.

Every one is some kind of a sinner. The employee too honest to take a postage stamp will steal his employer's time.

Be sensible with your children. When you want them to do a thing, tell them why. Don't tell them they must do it or take a beating, or that they must do it because you say so.—Atchison Globe.

An Undesirable Boarder.

Some time ago the keeper of a boarding house retired from business after having acquired a comfortable competency in the course of about 20 years. During that period her house became well known in the city and among the women in her own business. She never realized how well known it was until she set out to find a place to live in herself.

She applied first at the house kept by a woman nearly as well known as herself only to learn that there was no room for her. It was not until she had been through the same experience several times that she came to understand that she was not wanted in the establishments of her former rivals. Her reputation for keeping a fine house was too much for the other women, who did not want to submit to the scrutiny of a former boarding house keeper who had made a reputation and a fortune in the business.

She learned, after going to a hotel where her record could not be used against her, that she was not the only woman who had found it difficult to get into a boarding house after having kept one of her own. When they are well known, it is practically impossible for such women to find quarters, for whatever her reasons may be the landlady does not like to shelter her kind.—New York Sun.

Old Militia Elections and New.

From the American Revolution to the year 1823 the officers of the militia of the state of New York had been appointed by the council of appointment upon the recommendation of commanding officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, and the promotions were generally made according to rank and seniority. Under the new constitution and the militia law of 1823, and in accordance with the democratic spirit of the period, the election of military officers became the established usage and has continued until the present day. The election of officers in 1823 and following year was attended with considerable ceremony—officers attending them in full uniform, and noncommissioned officers and privates in undress uniform.—Clark's History.

Unselfish.

"So you proposed to Miss Chillers?"

"Yes," answered Willie Washington.

"You must have known she would reject you."

"Of course. But it is an old saying that women can't keep a secret, and I was afraid she would get to comparing notes. I had proposed to all the other girls, and I didn't want her to feel slighted."—Washington Star.

An Outrage.

Mrs. Jones Are you aware, Mrs. Skinbone, that your dog has just bitten my little Willie?

Mrs. Skinbone What, your Willie, who has only just got over scarlet fever? Oh, Mrs. Jones, if anything should happen to Fido I'd never forgive you.

Ex-Soldier Accused of Murder.

Kansas City, Mo., July 10.—John Howard, a private in company D, Forty-third volunteer infantry, and whose home is at Roanoke, Va., was arrested here on the arrival of the Santa Fe train from the west, charged with shooting a man named Gibbons, at Hutchinson, Kan. Gibbons, who is not expected to survive his injuries, lives at Chillicothe, Mo., and was on his way home after having worked in the harvest fields in Kansas. Howard's story of the shooting makes it uncertain whether he or some other soldier shot Gibbons.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, July 9.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 63@64c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 49½@50c; No. 3 yellow ear, 49½@50c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 35½@36c; extra No. 3 white, 34½@35c; regular No. 3, 33½@34c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, $12.00@13.00; No. 1 mixed hay, $10.50@11.00; No. 1 clover hay, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 prairie hay, $11.50@12.00.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 22@22½c; tubs, 21½@22c; Ohio and Pennsylvania creamery, 19@19½c; dairy butter, 15@16c; country roll, 13@14c; cooking butter, 10@13c.

EGGS—Fresh at mark, 12@13c; fresh candled, 13½@14c.

CHEESE—Full cream, New York, 10½@11c; Ohio, 10@10½c; new, three-fourths cream, Ohio, 8½@9c; Ohio Swiss, tubs, 13c; Wisconsin, Swiss, tubs, 14c; 20-pound block Swiss, new, 12½@13c; 5-pound brick cheese, 11½@12c; limberger, new, 11@11½c.

POULTRY—Live — Hens, 9½@10½c; springers, 16@18c; roosters, 5@6c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, spring, 13@14c; geese, 75@$1.25 per pair. Dressed—Fresh spring broilers, 20@22c; fancy frozen broilers, 18@20c; turkeys, 13@14c; geese, 11lb12c per pound; ducks, spring, 16@18c.

Pittsburg, July 8.
Pittsburg, July 9.

CATTLE—Supply light; market steady. We quote: Heavy, $5.85@6.00; prime, $5.50@5.70; good, $5.20@5.40; handy, $5.00@5.25; good grass cattle, $4.40@4.5; common to fair, $4.00@4.35; common to good cows, $25.00@50.00; springers and common cows, $25.00@35.00

HOGS—Receipts very light; market active and higher on Yorkers and pigs; heavy weights steady. We quote: Prime heavies, $6.25@6.30; assorted mediums, $6.35@6.40; heavy Yorkers, $6.35@6.40; light Yorkers and pigs, $6.40; common to fair Yorkers, $6.20@6.30; skips, $5.00@6.00; roughs, $4.25@5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light and market steady. We quote: Best weth

New York, July 9.

WHEAT—Spot market dull; No. 2 red, 72c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 70c in elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 72½c f. o. b afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80¾c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 51¾c in elevator and 52¾c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market firmer; No. 2, 35½c; No. 3, 35c; No. 2 white, 36@36½c; No. 3 white, 35½c; track mixed western, 35@36½c; track white, 35½@39c.

CATTLE—All for exporters and slaughterers; no trade in live cattle; steady feeling.

SHEEP AND LAMBSMarket for sheep firm; good lambs 15@25c higher; others firm; all sold. Common to good sheep, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $5.50@7.25; one car, $7.50.

HOGS—All for slaughterers; market nominally firm.

TOLEDO, July 10.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 65¾

There was a little dinner once given to William Marconi, of which one incident is still remembered by some of the guests. An oratorical member of the company, growing enthusiastic over a toast to the inventor of wireless telegraphy, made this climax to his peroration: "Gentlemen, I give you Marconi, the Franklin, the Faraday and the Helmholtz of Italy." When the toast had been drunk, the distinguished guest thanked the party for the honor and added, "But I must protest against the action of the preceding speaker in making me triplets."—Leslie's Monthly.

Cuts and bruises are healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one-third the time any other treatment would require, because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

Men and Ladies' Hunting Stocks

of Heavy, coarse-meshed cheviot and Oxford mats, only 25c and 50c, at

Doll's Hat & Shirt Store

Boys' and Children's Sailors, Half Price.

Two-piece Plain or Fancy Stripe Jersey Bathing Suits, only $1.00 at

Doll's Hat AND Shirt Store

4 East Main Street.

RAILROAD WRECK.

Two Killed and Twenty-five Injured.

KANSAS CITY, July 10. [By Associated Press] The south bound passenger train on the Chicago & Alton is reported wrecked near Marshall, Mo., and several passengers killed.

2 p. m.—A south bound passenger train on the Chicago & Alton ran into the second section of a freight two miles west of Morton, Mo., at 6 a. m. Both engineers, the conductor of the freight and three passengers were killed and twenty-five others were injured. The names have not yet been ascertained.

AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM.

Depositing Money by Mail Brings the Savings Bank to You as a Neighbor.

A special feature of interest to those who live outside of Pittsburg, is that if you conclude to open a savings account, you can safely bank by mail in the PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, Penn and Center avenues, Pittsburg, Pa. The system is effective, and if you will write, a book will be sent you giving full information. To all new depositors our little Savings Bank Free. 4 per cent. interest is paid on deposits.

It is easier to keep well than get cured. DeWitt's Little Early Risers taken now and then will always keep your bowels in perfect order. They never gripe but promote an easy, gentle action. C. W. Cupples. 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	66
Hay, per ton	10 00
Straw, per ton	$7 00 8 00
Corn	40-45
Oats	28
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	1 50-2 00
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool	15-16
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	60
New Potatoes	1 00
Beets, per bushel	40
Evaporated apples	07
Cabbage, per pound	1½
White beans	2 00
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	14-16
Eggs (fresh)	12 14
Chickens dressed	12
Spring Chickens	25-35
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	08
Lard	09
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	10-12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	95

Those famous little pills, DeWitt's Little Early Risers, compel your liver and bowels to do their duty, thus giving you pure, rich blood to recuperate your body. Are easy to take. Never gripe. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

The Indian and the Northwest.

A handsomely illustrated book just issued, bound in cloth and containing 115 pages of interesting historical data relating to the settlement of the great Northwest, with fine half-tone engravings of Black Hawk, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud and other noted chiefs; Custer's battleground and ten colored map plates showing location of the various tribes dating back to 1600. A careful review of the book impresses one that it is a valued contribution to the history of these early pioneers, and a copy should be in every library. Price, 50 cents per copy. Mailed postage prepaid upon receipt of this amount by W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The piles that annoy you so will be quickly and permanently healed if you use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless counterfeits. Charles W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best emedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my present good heath and my life. I was treated in vain by doctors for lung trouble following la grippe. I took One Minute Cough Cure and recovered my health." Mr. E. H. Wise, Madison, Ga. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.; L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

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